

THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

VOL. IX.—NO. 230.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1885.

PRICE, 6 CENTS.

THE AMERICAN.

A NATIONAL JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON EACH SATURDAY.

THE AMERICAN CO., LIMITED, PROPRIETORS.
WHARTON BARKER, President.
HOWARD M. JENKINS, Sec. and Treas.

ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON, Chief Editorial Contributor.

Business and Editorial Offices,
No. 719 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Contents of This Number :

	PAGE.
REVIEW OF THE WEEK,	195
EDITORIALS:	
Eighteen-Hundred-Eighty-Four,	198
Mr. Cleveland's Good Faith,	198
General Grant's Financial Affairs,	199
SPECIAL ARTICLES:	
Recent Researches in the Solar Atmosphere,	199
The Real Chinese Question,	199
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:	
The Historic Buildings of London,	200
REVIEWS:	
Dr. Hammond's "Doctor Gratton,"	202
Short Stories by "P. Deming" and Geo. Parsons Lathrop,	202
Briefer Notices,	202
AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS,	222
ART NOTES,	202
MUSIC,	203
THE COMING OF THE ROBIN AND OTHER BIRDS,	204
THE LONDON "PUNCH,"	204
DRIFT,	205
PRESS OPINION,	206

*The offices of THE AMERICAN have been removed from No. 1018 to No. 719 Chestnut Street.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING.

Subscription, \$3.00 per annum. Subscribers must notify us when they desire to discontinue.

Advertising rates for short or long time furnished on application.

Specimen copies sent upon application.

A copy will be sent free to each advertiser during the continuance of his advertisement.

CHECKS, POSTAL ORDERS, ETC., SHOULD BE DRAWN TO THE ORDER OF HOWARD M. JENKINS, TREASURER.

*Address through post-office: "THE AMERICAN, Box 924, Philadelphia."

FOR RENT.

Large and very desirable room, second-story, No. 1018 Chestnut Street, recently occupied as editorial office of THE AMERICAN. Access very good, through wide and elegant hall-way. North light. Possession immediately. Apply 719 Chestnut Street, to H. M. JENKINS.

DRY GOODS, WRAPS AND FURS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

The Best Place to Buy Dry Goods.

Eighth & Market, Eighth & Filbert,
PHILADELPHIA.

Darlington, Runk & Co. MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS.

General Dry Goods for Ladies' Wear,
-AND-
Hosiery, Underwear and Gloves for Gentlemen.

1126 Chestnut Street, 1128

PHILADELPHIA.

The Best Value. The Lowest Price.

MISCELLANEOUS.



OTTO Gas Engine.

Over 10,000 in use.

Working without boiler, steam, coal, ashes or attendance.

SCHLEICHER, SCHUMM & CO.,

Main Office and Factory, 33d and Walnut Sts., Phila.
Branch Office, - - - 214 Randolph Street, Chicago.
Agency, - - - - - 47 Dey Street, New York.

BUY BURT'S SHOES,

For Ladies, Misses and Children

JOHN PARKER, JR. & CO.,

20 South Eighth Street,

ABOVE CHESTNUT.

Special and only Agents in Philadelphia.

ART DECORATIONS.



The great work of Elizabeth Thompson,

"Scotland for Ever."

Engraving again in stock; also, all the other prominent subjects:

"THE ROLL CALL,"

"BALAKLAVA,"

"INKERMANN,"

"QUATRE-BRAS," etc.

New Etchings and Engravings.

Paintings at moderate prices. French Plate Mirrors. Tasteful and elegant Picture Frames.

All the "ROGERS' GROUPS," etc.

James S. Earle & Sons,

No. 816 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

F. GUTEKUNST,

PHOTOTYPE DEPARTMENT,

BRANCH OF 712 ARCH STREET,

832 & 834 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Portraits, Fine-Art Work, Book Illustrations, Machinery, Coins, Engravings, Etc.

"Galerie de Peintures," a series of reproductions from Paintings finished in the best style, 25 in number, printed on 11 x 14 paper with tint, and in handsome portfolio, \$6.00 per copy.

"Miniature Picture Gallery," a collection of gems, twenty-five in number, on 10 x 12 plate paper, neatly encased in portfolio, \$4.00 per copy.

Bedding, Curtains,
Furniture,
&c., &c.

AMOS HILLBORN & CO.,

21 & 23 North Tenth Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

COMMENCING JANUARY 5, 1885

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The great Holiday Fairy Ballet, "Zanita."

CHESTNUT STREET OPERA HOUSE.—Fanny Davenport, in "Fedora."

CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.—"In the Ranks."

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Wm. H. Gillette, the Great Comedian.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE, BROAD ST.—"The Sorcerer."

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Neil Burgess, in "Vim."

NEW ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE.—"The Private Tutor."

CARNCROSS'S ELEVENTH ST. OPERA House.—Minstrels.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Dominick Murray, in "Escaped from Sing Sing."

EGYPTIAN HALL.—Spiritualism Exposed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To New York SHORTEST AND QUICKEST.
Philadelphia and Reading R. R.

MAY 11th, 1884.

FROM DEPOT, NINTH & GREEN STREETS.
THE ONLY LINE RUNNING

A TWO-HOUR TRAIN
BETWEEN THE TWO GREAT CITIES.

Double Track, Perfect Equipment, Prompt and Reliable Movement.

New York, Trenton and the East, 7.30 (two-hour train), 8.30, 9.30, 11.00 (Fast Express) A. M., 1.15, 3.45, 5.40, 6.45 P. M., 12.00 midnight, and for Trenton only 9.00 P. M.

Direct connection by "Annex" boat at Jersey City with Erie Railway and Brooklyn.

Elizabeth and Newark, 8.30, 9.30, 11 A. M., 1.15, 3.45, 5.40, 6.45 P. M., 12.00 midnight.

Long Branch, Ocean Grove and Spring Lake, 9.30, 11.00 A. M., 1.15, 3.45, 5.40 P. M., 12.00 midnight.

Schooley's Mountains, Budd's Lake and Lake Hopatcong, 8.30 A. M., 3.45 P. M.

SUNDAY—New York and Trenton, 8.30 A. M., 5.30 P. M., 12.00 midnight. For Newark, 8.30 A. M., 5.30 P. M. For Long Branch, 8.30 A. M.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty Street, 7.45, 9.30, 11.15 A. M. 1.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.30, 7.00 P. M., 12.00, midnight.

SUNDAY—8.45 A. M., 5.30 P. M., 12.00 midnight.

Leave Newark, 8.50 A. M., 5.30 P. M.

Leave Long Branch, 7.56 A. M., 4.33 P. M.

All trains stop at Columbia Avenue and Wayne Junction.

Parlor cars are run on all day trains, and sleeping cars on midnight trains, to and from New York.

Sleeping car open 10.30 P. M. to 7.00 A. M.

DEPOT, THIRD AND BERKS STREETS.

New York, Newark and Elizabeth, 8.10, 8.20, 8.30, 10.30 A. M., 1.00, 2.30, 3.45, 5.20, 6.30 P. M.

Trenton, 5.10, 8.20, 9.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.30, 5.20, 6.30 P. M.

Connect for Long Branch and Ocean Grove.

SUNDAY—New York and Trenton, 8.15 A. M., 4.30 P. M.

Ticket Offices: 624, 836 and 1351 Chestnut Street, and at the Depots.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager. C. G. HANCOCK, G. P. & T. A., Phila.

Copy of advertisements for THE AMERICAN, should be in hand Thursday, 6 A. M., to insure insertion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pennsylvania Steel Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEEL RAILS,
RAILWAY FROGS, CROSSINGS
AND SWITCHES,
BILLETS, SLABS AND FORGINGS OF OPEN-
HEARTH AND BESSEMER STEEL.

Works at STEELTON, DAUPHIN CO., PA.

OFFICE: 208 SOUTH FOURTH ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
STEAM HEATING AND VENTILATING,
Wood's American Kitchen Range,
39 SOUTH FOURTH ST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

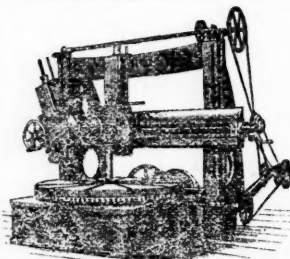
Now Ready.

HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS RELATING TO GWYNEDD, A Township of Montgomery County, Pa., Settled 1698, by Welsh Immigrants; with Some Data Referring to the Adjoining Township of Montgomery, also a Welsh Settlement. By Howard M. Jenkins, Member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania (a native of Gwynedd). Octavo. 408 Pp.

* * With twelve illustrations: Four etchings by Miss Blanche Dillaye; Five Phototypes, by F. Gutekunst & Co., of portraits, and of a pen drawing by Miss E. F. Bonsall; Plan of the Tracts taken up, 1698, by the original settlers; etc.

* * The edition is but 250 copies, and the type has been distributed. More than half the edition is already placed. Price, in cloth, bevelled edges, \$4.50; in paper covers, \$4.00. Address, H. M. Jenkins, Box 924, Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS.



WM. SELLERS & Co.,

Engineers and Manufacturers of

MACHINE TOOLS

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Johnston's Fluid Beef.

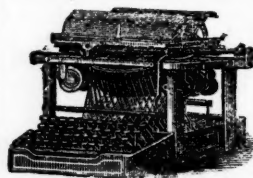
CONTINUED and exhaustive Analyses of this admirable dietetic, prove it to be beyond doubt the most nutritious preparation of the kind in the market. Unlike other extracts of beef, it is most palatable, and of a delicious flavor, and can be used as a sandwich, on toast or biscuit, and will make a splendid soup by the addition of boiling water in a few minutes.

Wm. M. Shoemaker,
Proprietor.

Sole Manufacturer in the U. S.,
George Brougham,
CHICAGO, ILL.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

REMINGTON STANDARD TYPE-WRITER.



Why expend twice the necessary time and energy in writing?

Used and endorsed by leading professional and business men the world over.

Enables one to write two or three times as fast as with the pen.

IS AN AID TO COMPOSITION.

64 page Pamphlet, mailed free. Correspondence solicited.

Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, Sole Agents,
715 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE AMERICAN.

VOL. IX.—NO 230.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1885.

PRICE, 6 CENTS.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

The holiday of both Houses of Congress has not deducted much from the record of legislative results. The weeks of intermission have been nearly as fruitful as those which preceded them. When the first Monday in December was fixed for the meeting of Congress there was no general observance of Christmas in this country. The religious bodies which gave it any attention were greatly in the minority, and were also unpopular. The Puritan spirit was still prevalent in America, and Christmas made hardly a ripple in the society of that time. Of late years all this has been changed, and it has been found impossible for Congress to continue its sessions through the closing days of the year. Either the session should begin in November, or it should not begin until January. In view of the fact that the short session must end in March, it would be more natural to select the former alternative. Congress has the matter entirely in its own hands, and it is surprising that it has made no change. The authority and influence of the House at least would be increased by each Congress having two long sessions instead of a long and a short session. It has become almost proverbial to expect little from the second session of any Congress, for the reason that it lasts little more than two months. It settles down to work in January and adjourns finally by the 4th of March.

THE President, Secretary and Executive Committee of the Civil Service Reform League have addressed a letter to Mr. CLEVELAND, asking some assurance as to his course with reference to that reform. Mr. CLEVELAND's reply is courteous, and much more satisfactory than we should have expected. It contains one very serious omission. He does not thank these official representatives of the League for the zealous and efficient manner in which they used the organization to discredit the Republican party and secure his election. The League's letter does not say exactly what they want Mr. CLEVELAND to do. We presume they did not mean to insult the President-elect, by asking if he would enforce the law which stood on the statute-book. They speak of the PENDLETON bill indeed as embodying "the first effective steps toward reform." As to other steps yet to be taken they are not explicit. They do not even specify the repeal of the four-year law.

Mr. CLEVELAND in reply commits himself to the PENDLETON bill and something more. He will not remove from non-political offices Republicans who have given no offense by taking a part in the management of party

machinery and who are decent public servants. Although the PENDLETON bill does not apply to these, he will retain them until the expiry of their commissions, and then give their places to good Democrats. As the usage and tradition of both parties have been to exact of the officeholders just such services as offend Mr. CLEVELAND, it is a very small percentage of the Republicans in office who will escape removal under this proviso. Indeed its chief significance is that it commits Mr. CLEVELAND to a course in making selections for appointment, which he may find anything but convenient. If Republicans who have been active in working the local party machinery are to be expelled for that reason, then no Democrat who has been thus engaged should receive any appointment under the new administration. The rule must work both ways, and party services, so far from receiving any recognition at the hands of the President, should constitute a disqualification. Is Mr. CLEVELAND in earnest on this point? Or, rather, is he laying down a principle of action, or merely devising an excuse for getting rid of as many Republicans as possible? If the former, then his letter should strike a chill into the hearts of the faithful everywhere. Democrats are to get the offices, but those Democrats are to be preferred who have done the least to elect Mr. CLEVELAND.

The President-elect evidently believes in the four-years' law, and does not believe that his correspondents think its repeal essential to a reform of the civil service. He refers to it as a thing of course—an arrangement to which nobody has a serious objection—and he announces that he will keep a few inoffensive Republicans in office until their commissions expire under that law. Then of course they must go. In this he pays a deserved compliment to the sincerity of his correspondents and their League. For some time past the League, and Mr. CURTIS especially, have been roaring as gently as a sucking dove against the four-years' law. The politicians of both parties have refused to take them seriously. And now Mr. CLEVELAND, their choice and darling, intimates very distinctly that he knows their buncombe from their serious meaning—their interest in competitive examinations from their assumed interest in permanence of tenure. It is a slap in the face.

THAT the Spanish Treaty as it stands is dead as Caesar is a fact which has dawned upon its most zealous friends. The blunder of admitting all sugars free which ranked above No. 16 of the Dutch standard is the defect in the treaty which has most im-

pressed its friends. This would transfer to sugar and slave labor the business of refining sugar for the American people. So the Spanish Minister intimates very distinctly that this is a point on which his government is open to fresh suggestions. To conciliate our refiners of sugar, the Spaniards are willing to accept free admissions of lower grade sugars only. In Cuba they are not unanimous on this point. A majority is willing to have No. 13 substituted for No. 16, but the minority opposes this "concession." They may save their temper and their breath, for it is not worth their while to fall out over "concessions." No such treaty as this will pass through Congress, even though it were patched up to conciliate the sugar refining interest, which certainly will not accept even No. 13.

The Free Traders are at some pains to make a reasonable point against the treaty without bringing the real reason of their opposition into the light. *The Times*, of New York, objects to the treaty that it gives up \$52,000,000 of revenue, and thinks that much greater burdens on the people could be removed with the sacrifice of a much smaller amount of revenue. We always supposed that the burdens were exactly proportional to the amount collected, and that those were the most objectionable which fell on rich and poor by falling on necessities of life. In this view the duty on sugar is the most objectionable in the tariff. It falls on everyone, for no person can exempt himself from paying it. It falls on the poor far more heavily than on the rich, when regard is had to the ability of each class to contribute to the government income. And it in no way serves to keep employed any large number of the American people by favoring a home production which has increased through the imposition of this duty.

THE failure of the House and the Senate to agree upon a Naval Appropriation bill promises to be a very serious matter to this branch of the public service. Thanks to the stingy policy adopted by last Congress, all the appropriations expired on New Year's Day; and as Congress adjourned for the holidays without voting any fresh appropriations, the department was left without funds of any kind. At first Mr. CHANDLER announced that he would accept voluntary service in the vessels and the navy yards of the country, and would issue his notes for the payment of this service. For this there is an old precedent, which was applied in 1879 to the army. But it now appears that a more recent enactment limits the power of the Secretary to cases where human life or the preservation of buildings requires this course to be taken. As a consequence, a

large body of workmen must be dismissed from the navy yards in the depth of winter until Congress comes to an agreement on this question.

The blame must rest in both branches of Congress. We believe the Senate is right in insisting on such an appropriation as shall indicate our purpose to have a navy worthy of the nation and sufficient for its defense. But while the matter was pending it should have passed a bill continuing temporarily appropriations on the scale of last session. Each branch of Congress was eager to use the pressure of this urgency to effect the passage of its own bill. Neither of them put itself right before the country, and especially the working classes, by taking steps to guard against hardship to the nation's corps of laborers.

ONE of the omitted duties of last session rests on the shoulders of the Senate, and not of the House. We refer to the failure to pass the law to exclude imported or coolie laborers from European countries. There is no reason for shutting out the Chinese, which does not apply equally to the Hungarians and many of the Italians who now come to America as the virtual property (for a term of years) of those who pay their passage money. They bring no families. They do not come to live on the American level, and they do not create an American demand for commodities. Even their food is far below the American standard in amount as well as quality. They herd together in wretched shanties, or in the vilest of tenement houses, on conditions not unlike those of the Chinese quarter of San Francisco. To permit their importation is a wrong to the American laborer, and to every employer of American labor who pays decent wages to his men.

THE Legislature of Pennsylvania will meet on Tuesday next. Two weeks later—the 20th of January—the vote for U. S. Senator will be taken in each House, and on the following day a convention of the two Houses will be held, in which they will vote jointly.

What does the Philadelphia delegation propose to do? It has the opportunity now to name the Senator. Acting unitedly, or with anything near unanimity, it can direct and control the selection. The question, indeed, is more direct than we have stated it. It should be asked by the Republicans of Philadelphia of their Senators and Representatives, "Do you mean, now, when you have the opportunity of choosing a Philadelphian to the Senate, to throw this away? Do you mean to sacrifice again men who have stood in the breach with you, who have upheld Republican principles faithfully, and whose election would honor Philadelphia, as well as the State and the party?"

The election of Mr. FITLER at this time would be honorable and creditable. The Philadelphia members can secure his election if they choose. Let the responsibility rest directly upon them individually.

A TABULAR statement presented by the *Times* some days ago showed about fifty Republican votes in the Legislature against Mr. CAMERON's re-election. This showing

has been regarded generally as favorable to CAMERON, and as being calculated, if not intended, to prove to those who might oppose him that their opposition would be futile. Taking it on its face, however, it shows plainly that the Senatorship is within the control of the Philadelphia delegation. They can make the Senatorship, if they see fit. If they choose to help Mr. CAMERON he may win, but if they do not his defeat will be next to a certainty. With fifty votes against him outside of the city, it needs only that there should be a direct and earnest movement made here in order to insure the response of very many more than fifty votes from the State.

It, therefore, rests on the Philadelphia delegation to say whether they will or will not elect Mr. FITLER Senator. He is the one Philadelphian who is now in a situation to receive the Philadelphia support, and he is justly entitled to receive it, without the deduction of a single vote. The men in this city upon whom the labor has fallen of keeping the Republican column moving know how steadfast and valuable a captain he has been for years, and they know that he is fairly to be considered when the party's honors are being distributed. The question now is, Will they pass by Mr. FITLER at this time, when they have the definite and positive opportunity of electing him?

MR. CAMERON used to hold in control a certain part of the Republican politicians of this city by his possession of the Federal "patronage." His ability to put men into the Custom House, into the Mint, into the Internal Revenue, into the Navy Yard, into the Post-office—into all the holes and corners where the United States has servants—gave power. But this power is gone. Mr. CAMERON has no Federal patronage to bestow. Even Mr. MACVEAGH, though he served as an instrument to hold it for CAMERON, during Mr. HAYES' administration, and may now enjoy some favor with Mr. CLEVELAND as one of his admirers and supporters, will hardly be available in this emergency. Mr. CAMERON's term as the dispenser of Federal offices in Pennsylvania has but sixty days to run.

THE Standard Oil Company and its organs appears to be solid for Mr. CAMERON's re-election. This might be expected. The Standard will have in the Senate, after the 4th of March, its own man from Ohio in the person of Mr. PAYNE, of Cleveland, and it would be glad to have one of the Senators from Pennsylvania keep him close company on all measures that may be of interest to it. But the people are not the Standard Oil Company. Their interests are entirely distinct.

THE remark of *The Press* that Mr. CAMERON's certainty of election is no certainty, and that the evidence of this may be found in the anxiety which is shown to get more support for him, is entirely just. The CAMERON campaign started out secretly under the false pretence that none was intended; it has been developed under the second false pretence that its success is absolutely assured; and yet its managers know that any

concentration of the elements of opposition, and any energy in their leadership, would destroy all possibility of its success.

MR. RANDALL bearded the Louisville lion gently. He said, in effect, that he was not for Protection too strongly—but just strongly enough. He did not consider that the Constitution gave Congress power to establish Protection, for Protection's sake, but he was for "a tariff with incidental Protection." The Chicago platform, he said, expressed his views exactly, and all he wanted was to see Mr. CLEVELAND stand up to its declarations. He favored the repeal of all the internal revenue taxes, and insisted on the strict rule that the [national] government should collect no more revenue than it needed for its own purposes.

There is not much Protection in this. It is gauged to suit the place and the occasion. It is a homœopathic dose as to size, gently administered. For it practically gives away the case. The idea of "tariff for revenue, with incidental protection" is as distinct from the policy of directly and purposely protecting Home Labor from foreign competition as cheese is distinct from chalk. Suppose the amount of money required by the government to be small in proportion to the importation of foreign goods, so that only a low rate of duty could be collected, without making a greater revenue than the national government requires,—then there could be no "incidental protection" of any value whatever. Mr. RANDALL simply says he will not protect the American workman, except where it happens to be a convenient accompaniment of the process of raising revenue. If Protection cannot be hung upon that peg, he will throw it under foot.

Of course, it is for Mr. RANDALL to judge how he can best deal with the Free Traders of his own party in the Kentucky region. This is his fight, and, as we have heretofore remarked, it is a fight for political existence. Mr. CLEVELAND's inclinations are to the side of the MORRISONS, WATTERSONS and CARLISLES, and RANDALL must make room within his party in order to draw his breath.

THE length of new railway track constructed in 1884, according to the *Railway Age*, of Chicago, was a little less than 4000 miles, being 3000 less than in 1883, and 7600 under the figure of the great year 1882. What is very remarkable about it is that while only twenty miles were built in the State of New York, 252 miles were built in Pennsylvania. This State, indeed, shares the movement of developing and opening almost as much as the new States and Territories of the West. Around us on all sides the railroad building seems to be finished, but in Pennsylvania it goes straight on. Our deposits of coal, our natural avenues for new trunk lines draw capital, still, and we shall be making new railways, doubtless, for years to come.

Illustrating this activity in Pennsylvania, it may be remarked that the States and Territories in which the greatest length of road was built are as follows:

Iowa.....	279	Dakota.....	269
Minnesota.....	279	Pennsylvania.....	252

WE are pleased to see that the Illinois Republicans are unanimous for the re-election of Mr. LOGAN, while the Democrats are divided among four candidates, Colonel MORRISON being in the lead. Through the defeat of the plan to steal a State Senator in Chicago, the two parties retain their equality of votes on a joint ballot. But one Democratic member is dangerously, if not fatally ill, and his death may give the Republicans a majority. Even if a fresh election is held in his district, the Republicans may win by capturing his seat. If not, and if both parties stand fast, Mr. LOGAN probably will be appointed Senator to serve until the vacancy is filled.

New York seems likely to put its best foot foremost by electing Mr. EVARTS. If the choice lay with the people, his election would be certain. But the politicians are open to other considerations than personal merit and service to the country. Yet there are signs that some of them find that nothing would more strengthen them with their constituents than to vote for Mr. EVARTS.

The choice of Mr. LOGAN and Mr. EVARTS to these Senatorships would strengthen the party both in the Senate and before the country. It would put fresh heart into Republicans everywhere. Precisely the reverse would be the effect of Mr. CAMERON's re-election in Pennsylvania. It would weaken the influence of the party with all thinking men by showing how high a man can climb with no merit but the inheritance of a name and the possession of a political machine. It would weaken the party's self-respect by conferring high office upon a politician who spent the months of a great national campaign in laying wires for his own benefit, while those who would have frustrated his plans were busy in the support of the national ticket. It would weaken the party in the Senate by sending thither a man who cannot open his mouth in defense of the party's principles, and who in his heart does not believe in them. And lastly it would weaken the party in Pennsylvania by reopening all the old sores, bringing back the era of dissension and dispute, and undoing all that has been done in the interests of conciliation and reform. In every sense and in every direction it would be a calamity.

It is not wonderful that some of the Democratic newspapers are anxious for the re-election of Mr. CAMERON. It is time for Republicans to remember the rule of warfare: "Find out what the enemy want you to do, and then don't do it."

It is curious how even local history repeats itself. During the period of 1854-57 when the agitation in favor of the introduction of street cars into Philadelphia was carried on precisely the same cries of selfishness, monopoly and old fogysm were heard then as they are heard now against the elevated railroads. In thirty days after the first road—the Fifth and Sixth—was opened, there wasn't a voice left to raise a murmur of dissent against the cars.

MR. HENRY WARD BEECHER makes very large demands on the charity of his people. He admits that he said things in the recent canvass of which he has reason to be ashamed, but he also invites the recalcitrant members of his flock to be ashamed for having resented these. He thinks that his presence among them for forty years entitles him to different treatment. Mr. BEECHER seems not to be aware how often in those forty years he has tried the patience of his people, and that this last offense but served to put in a new light much that had been said of him before, but not believed. His present appeal to their merciful consideration would have come with better grace, if it had not been postponed until the time was at hand for the annual sale of pews in Plymouth Church. Mr. BEECHER does not care for money. He knows so little about its value that in one case his personal recognizance of a debt was refused, while that of his wife was accepted. But he is keenly alive to the social and moral force of the condemnation which would be involved in the refusal of a great body of his old friends to take their pews again. But it would have been better to have spoken either before the election or after the pewletting.

THE reports from New Orleans are all to about the same effect: that there is a great deal there to see, but nothing like as much as was at the Centennial; that the exhibition is not yet in order; that adequate arrangements have not been made for the transportation of visitors; and that the hotels and boarding houses and restaurants purpose to make all they can out of the crowd of visitors. It is added by most correspondents that there is no need of being in a hurry to see the show—that a few weeks' later, say February, will do quite as well, or better.

It is by the policy of delaying all measures of improvement, such as elevated roads, that Philadelphia sees her commerce carried in a rapidly diminishing fleet and her splendid wharves overgrown with decay.

RAILROADS, newspapers, hotels, clothing houses, nearly every kind of industrial enterprise have made cuts in prices. Why should not theatres be made to share in the movement downward to lower rates? There is not a play-house in the country in which the highest figure for a seat should ordinarily be above a dollar.

THE Irish nationalists have scored a point in their conflict with the Red Earl, as they call Her Majesty's red-headed representative in Dublin Castle. The staunch refusal of the Limerick Mayor and Council to levy an extra tax to pay the cost of the extra police inflicted on the city has ended in a victory for Limerick. It was found that the only way of procedure open to the government was to send the Mayor and the Councilmen to prison. As this punishment must fall equally on the loyal minority in the Council, and as the majority were more than ready to brave imprisonment in such a cause, even the Castle shrank from this extreme measure. It was remembered how the impris-

onment of Mr. PARNELL and his associates set the country aflame. So the Viceroy announces that he desists from further proceedings until he can get the law changed so as to facilitate the collection of dues of this kind. In the meantime other Irish municipalities are contemplating the example of Limerick as a good one to follow. Cork will be the next to refuse the payment of such taxes, which will be obtainable from the country districts only. And if the course taken by the cities should rouse the country people, there may be such a breakdown of governmental machinery as in the Tithe War of 1835.

All this shows the absurdity of trying to carry on a government hated by the great majority of the people subjected to it. The alien rule of England in Ireland is not only proving a failure on its own account. It is teaching the people lessons of resistance to lawful authority, which may prove a permanent injury to the national character. The national government, when it comes at last, will inherit a great mass of difficulties from its detested, and therefore incompetent, predecessor.

WHETHER a man is married or not is a matter which in itself will not affect his honesty, but the Bank of England in forbidding those of its clerks who do not get more than \$15 a week from taking wives unto themselves does not act according to experience—at least in this country. It is safe to say that two-thirds of the speculating young clerks who get into Police Courts here are single men.

GERMANY has taken another step in the career of annexation and colonization in which BISMARCK has introduced her. A part of New Guinea has been placed under the German flag. It will be remembered that the colony of Queensland "annexed" the island two years ago, but that the British Government disallowed the act. It declined to assume for itself any further responsibilities in the South seas. It also refused to recognize the isolated Australian colonies as competent to assume the responsibility of annexing so great a territory. If they wish to move forward on this line they must confederate into a colonial dominion and make provision for a fleet and army. The colonies, after a brief discussion, declared their willingness to form a league for mutual defense and to restrain European aggression in their neighborhood. Mr. GLADSTONE introduced a bill to give effect to their resolve at the last session of the Imperial Parliament. It shared the fate of all but a very few of the bills then introduced. Its passage at an early stage in the present session was expected, but it is found that the Earl of Derby, who is Colonial Secretary in the GLADSTONE Government, is throwing cold water on the whole project. As a consequence nothing has been done, and Prince BISMARCK takes advantage of the delay. His annexation will be successful in so far as it will give England more annoyance than if he had hoisted the German flag in any other quarter. But whether German colonization will be a success in the equatorial latitudes of New Guinea experience must show. The

case of the Dutch in Java is not parallel. The Dutch never really colonized Java. They found there a mixed population, largely from Orina, in India, and one much superior to the Polynesian average. They used this population to build up an industrial system under Dutch supervision and for Dutch benefit. The materials for such a policy do not exist in New Guinea. The Papuans are one of the least intelligent of the peoples of Polynesia.

EIGHTEEN-HUNDRED-EIGHTY-FOUR.

Nisi de Mortuis nisi bonum is a maxim which it requires much faith in Providence to apply to the year which has died. It was a year whose gains do not lie on the surface. In no corner or part of the world was there such evidence of power working for righteousness, or of a diffusion of welfare and happiness among men, as to encourage the hearts of the doubting.

The best we can say is that it gave evidence of an awakened conscience and a resolve to do what is right and to insist on what is right, which may be the seed of better harvests in years to come.

In international relations no recent year has seen more shameless encroachments of the strong upon the weak. The maxim seems now to be recognized that being civilized is a just ground for taking anything you want, if you but purpose to make a good use of it. MILTON's definition of plagiarism that it is to take without mending seems to be accepted by an international practice as a definition of unlawful aggression. The success of England in building up a great empire of colonies and dependencies seems to have turned the heads of the rest of Europe. Russia, Germany, France, and even Italy have conceived the ambition of following her dubious example. The outrages in Madagascar, Annam, Cambodia and China are France's contribution to this new chapter of history. In New Guinea and Southern Africa Germany follows the example. Both countries are arrayed against England in Egyptian matters, not for the sin of overthrowing a national government, but because of England's refusal to annex Egypt to the State system of Europe, for the benefit of the money-lenders. In the Western world nothing but the solid resistance of the United States stands between the native States and similar treatment. And even here Europe has effected a hold on Panama under the shield of the CLAYTON-BULWER treaty, which Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN is trying to offset by a virtual annexation of the State of Nicaragua.

In our own country, and by a strange concentration of events, the party which stands for the moral and intellectual energy of the nation, has been driven from power. It is well to hope for the best, but those who have any recollection of what Democratic leadership was before the war, and who have observed its course in all but a very few of the localities in which it has risen to control, are far from hopeful as to the result. They fear that we have taken a backward step in our national politics which will not be retrieved for a long time, and that in the South spec-

ially, a free rein has been given to tendencies both autocratical and unscrupulous in their character. Out of all this good may come, and perhaps the greatest good will be the experience of what a Democratic administration of national affairs really means, and a resolve never to endure another.

The means of this revolution was in one respect as lamentable as the result. It was by a break between the more critical and fastidious leaders of the city Republicans and the rank and file of the party. It has involved the final and utter rejection of the leadership of a class of men whose influence in many respects was noble and beneficent. It has sundered a great body of Republicans from such leaders as Mr. CURTIS and Mr. HIGGINSON, with the certainty that this divorce leaves these men powerless for the future—officers without soldiers, politicians without any real grasp on the public opinion of the country. On the other hand, the Republican party has gained in homogeneity by this loss, while the accession of a great body of Irish-Americans to its support and to its ranks have left it numerically stronger than ever, if led by a man who is not offensive to any large section of the party. This, at the same time, is a gain to the whole country, as it prevents the Irish-American vote from being regarded as solid in the interests of any party, and awakens a spirit of thoughtful independence in politics in this class of voters.

The business situation of 1884 is closely connected with the political. In this respect the year began ill and ended worse. The prospects of a revival of business were dashed by the ill-advised onslaught on the Tariff in the opening months of the year. A blow hardly less severe was inflicted by the election of a Democratic President, with a reduced Democratic majority in the House of Representatives. Yet the agitation of the question in the heat of the Presidential campaign served to show how strongly the protective policy is entrenched in the convictions and support of the American people. It taught even the Democratic party to regard the defeat of the MORRISON bill by the minority in their party as the one redeeming feature of their Congressional record in this matter, and raised Mr. RANDALL to a rank in party leadership greater than he ever held. It made sure that no great measure for the alteration of our Tariff would be introduced, but that policy of nibbling and paring would be adopted by the Free Trade faction. With this tendency, Mr. ARTHUR and Mr. McCULLOCH, in their messages and their recommendations of reciprocity treaties, exactly coincide. These two Republican officials have done much to encourage the faction of the Democratic party which stands the farthest from the Republican.

The year ends gloomily. World-wide depression of business prevails under every variety of fiscal policy and in every variety of industrial circumstances. Everywhere the employment for labor is diminishing, the rate of wages is falling, the stocks of goods are accumulating, and the working classes feel the pressure of hard times. And everywhere outside of our own country the spirit of hostility and resistance to national rulers

is on the increase. The year has seen a growth in the acrid passions, which find expression in assassination and revolt.

MR. CLEVELAND'S GOOD FAITH.

Mr. DORMAN B. EATON says that he fears that some of Mr. CLEVELAND's political opponents hope to see him break his pledges and trifle with his convictions as to Civil Service Reform. This may be. Men who are strong partisans rather desire to have their opponents do badly, because it is then easier to beat them. But the mass of thinking Republicans will not take this position. They desire better things for the country. They would rather see him respect the laws already enacted, and encourage the adoption of others to departizanize the public service.

The real question is whether Mr. CLEVELAND is sincere, and if so how far his sincerity goes. He will respect, he says, the PENDLETON law. This is very well, but how could he do less? And will he see that his subordinates respect it? Will he have his Heads of Departments live up to it in good faith? Will he have his Collectors of Customs and Postmasters deal with it fairly? Or will he let them manipulate it, as they may, so as to put Republicans out and work Democrats in?

And, again, when he reserves, explicitly, an intention to remove officials who have been too active as Republicans, we want to see what is hidden in this declaration. It may mean little or much. It may be a reasonable reservation or a very harsh and ugly partisan purpose. There is no good reason for confidence in Mr. CLEVELAND. He has not been a consistent and vigorous Civil Service man in his office as Governor. He has had his official machine at Albany, directed by Mr. DANIEL MANNING, and this has been run "for all it was worth." Take the single instance of the work done by it at the Chicago Convention. The State officials, by scores, were there in Mr. CLEVELAND's interest. The *Elmira Advertiser*, of July 11th, had this statement of the case:

Among the State officials in Chicago helping to bulldoze a National Convention, and in utter defiance of CLEVELAND's pledge in his letter of acceptance, are Controller CHAPIN, Attorney-General O'BRIEN, State Treasurer MAXWELL, Deputy State Treasurer AFGAR, State Engineer SWEET, Superintendent of Public Works SHANAHAN, Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics C. D. PECK, Deputy of the Bureau of Labor Statistics HOOLEY, Civil Service Commissioner AUGUSTUS SCHOONMAKER, Prison Labor Commissioner WALTER N. THAYER, Superintendent of the Insurance Department JOHN A. MCCALL, JR., Secretary of the Railroad Commissioners W. C. HUDSON, Niagara Falls Commissioner J. H. ROBB, Superintendent of the Bank Department PAYNE, Court of Claims Judge BEEBE, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction MORRISON, Deputy Capital Commissioner MCINTYRE, and a large number of clerks, messengers and other small fry from various State departments, and FRANCIS KERNAN, an ex-Senator of this State, whose lobbying for CLEVELAND at Chicago is in return for the appointment of his son as Railroad Commissioner, with an almost innumerable corps of minor officials, all there working for CLEVELAND and Civil Service "Reform."

Can there be any answer to these facts? Can Mr. CLEVELAND's sincerity for the

future be presumed from his past insincerity? As he used his appointments, or suffered them to be used, for his own advancement, and made the public officers of the State of New York not only a partisan but a factional machine, have we any reason for great confidence as to his course in the White House?

GEN. GRANT'S FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

There are thousands and tens of thousands of people who would gladly do what is right with reference to General GRANT's financial affairs. And what is right? Plainly that, in the absence of any public provision for him, the American people—that part of them, at least, who are grateful for what he did toward the preservation of the National Union—should see that he is insured an adequate and honorable maintenance. It would be dishonorable to them if he should be in want, and it would do them discredit if he should not be able to live with the comfort and credit that belongs to one who has occupied the greatest stations of the country, in civil and military life.

The exigency which arises out of the debt to Mr. VANDERBILT is one which needs simple treatment. A sum of money borrowed as the \$150,000 was is a debt of the highest honor. It should have been returned, of course, by the check which General GRANT gave. The check being dishonored, through the disaster of which he was a victim, payment must then be made at the earliest possible moment. Nobody, who knows anything of business, or the code of business methods, needs to have any lectures on this point.

But the money not having been instantly returned, after the GRANT and WARD failure, and the crash of the Marine Bank, Mr. VANDERBILT has now offered to give, himself, fifty thousand dollars toward it. Of course, this is for him to say; he is under no obligation to give so large a sum, or to give a cent, except as, being one of that class of American people who are grateful to General GRANT for his public services, he might be moved to add to the fund. The remaining one hundred thousand dollars, however, is needed, and thus it is for those who value the honor of General GRANT, who esteem him as the commander of the Union armies, and who desire that he shall have the ease and comfort which his services entitle him to—it is for these to see that the amount is provided. This is not the duty of a few persons, but of many. It is said that Mr. CHILDS, Mr. DREXEL and General SHERMAN have the matter in hand, and are to provide the amount needed, or see that it is provided. What steps they will take, except to put their hands into their own pockets, is not distinctly announced. But they ought not to do this alone. They will find, we think, that many of the people would be glad to join in any proper testimonial to General GRANT, and that whatever is needed to secure his comfort and protect his honor would be cheerfully provided. There should be, in the exigency is such as has been described, an opening of the case to the popular view, and the response, we feel sure, will show

that the Union men of the United States have not forgotten ULYSSES GRANT and never will refuse to share with him the last biscuit in their haversack.

RECENT RESEARCHES IN THE SOLAR ATMOSPHERE.

However divergent may be the views of astronomers as to the details of the structure of the sun, and however freely they may admit that our knowledge of the subject is meagre and superficial, yet there are certain main points which they will agree are fairly well established.

No one has ever penetrated the fiery surface of the sun, yet the intense heat which must exist renders it reasonable to believe that the globe of the sun is a huge bubble of gas, condensed no doubt to an extreme extent—as dense as a rock it may be—yet still a gas. Around this is the liquid shell which confines the gas, which glows with so great intensity that its heat and light come to us here, nearly 100,000,000 miles away, in such exhaustless beams. This liquid-molten shell is tossed and shot about by the uneasy vapors within. Sometimes they burst through and shoot themselves up in vast "red prominences," which spread about at a great altitude, condense and disappear. Sometimes cool gasses seem to force themselves downward by a vortex motion making the "spots," which are so much discussed in scientific and semi-scientific circles. The whole mass is kept in agitation, and huge lumps of the matter of this "photosphere" plunge about through it, with great velocity, like immense animals disporting themselves in the fiery ocean.

The gases which form the red prominences ascend to a height proportional to their lightness. The iron and sodium and magnesium and the heavier substances settle soon and form a gaseous atmosphere, lying close on top of the molten shell, called the "chromosphere." The red flames, subjects now of daily examination in many observatories, are hydrogen and some unknown solar element to which the name *helium* has been given. Outside of all, extending for millions of miles in streamers like the tails of comets, or the auroral streaks, is the corona, the most enigmatical of solar appendages.

The great glare of the photosphere prevents the red prominences and the corona from being seen by any ordinary optical appliances, and had it not been that the moon occasionally comes between us and the sun it is doubtful whether their existence would ever have been known. Now the moon is just large enough at its distance to hide the great body of the sun and not the outside appendages. They thus extend out, and the first observers of an eclipse saw for the first time the beautiful red flames and the corona like a halo around the dark circle of the moon.

As total solar eclipses are rare phenomena on the earth, and still more rare in any one locality, and only last a few minutes, it would not be possible to do much in the way of investigation during their continuance, and if our knowledge of the chromosphere and corona had depended upon such fragmentary researches very little would be known of them. But a few years ago in the case of the former, and quite recently with the latter, ways have been devised by which they may be seen in spite of the glare of the sun.

As regards the red prominences and the chromosphere, the method depends on the fact that their light is mainly of one color, and not, like the sun light, of all the colors of the spectrum. Hence, when you pass the two kinds of light through a prism, which separates the rays of different colors farther from each other, the sunlight is gradually weakened, but the mono-chromatic light of

the prominences is not separated, and almost retains its original intensity. By taking prisms enough in train, by and by the chromosphere light becomes stronger than the sun light, and can be distinctly seen, and the shape of the prominences themselves is brought out against the background of the diminished solar glare. They can thus be seen any clear day, projected through a telescope with spectroscope attached.

This method could not be applied to the corona because it, like the main body of the sun, contains light of all colors. But in the last year Dr. Higgins, with the aid of photography, seems to have accomplished the result of procuring a point of the corona on a sensitive plate taken in the full glare of sunlight. The plate has detected the faint coronal streaks which the eye failed to do, and their shape and structure can be studied at leisure.

The first attempt in this direction was to intercept the sunlight by blue glass or glass of such a color as would permit coronal light only to pass through; but Dr. Higgins argued that as blue rays, which are most plentiful in the light from the corona, are those also which are the most easily photographed, there ought to be no need for any colored medium. The problem was to separate the light from the streamers, not only from the direct sunlight, but also from the atmospheric glare. The latter is so nearly the brightness of the corona that the eye could not distinguish them apart, and only the difference in the character of the light made their separation possible.

"Halation," or reflection from the back of the plate, was first disposed of by covering it with asphaltum. Then the very minute contrast between the corona and the atmospheric glare was intensified by properly arranging the exposure and the rapidity of the development.

The atmospheric glare was so great in England that Dr. Higgins was only able to obtain a few good impressions. So, having developed the method, he sent a skilled photographer, C. Ray Woods, to Switzerland, where, at an elevation of 8500 feet, he mounted his reflecting telescope of three inches aperture and six feet focus, the tube being lengthened out to twelve feet to keep out side glares. The difficulties were purely mechanical and the observer has just returned after two months' work, with a collection of negatives, giving for the first time in the history of solar science an opportunity to study the corona at leisure.

Whether the mere study of its form will do much to solve its constitution may be doubted. But it will be proven to be a real solar appendage, and not an optical delusion, as has been so often surmised, and some material will be gained to be used as a basis for speculation and hypothesis.

THE TRUE CHINESE QUESTION.

The "Chinese Question" has for several years agitated the people of the Pacific coast, and the agitation has spread across the broad continent to the workers of the Atlantic States, until the volume of united voices has evoked a response from Congress. But the Chinese question, as understood by the Workingmen's party of California, by the Knights of Labor here, or by the Senators and Representatives who have worked in behalf of those who have suffered, or have feared to suffer, from the effects of Chinese competition, is really but a small portion of the actual Chinese question. The Chinese wall of non-intercourse was broken down by the British, anxious to secure a market for the deadly narcotic grown upon the plains of India, and in at the breach thus made poured the merchants of other countries than Britain, including those of the greater Britain that spans America. Out at the

breach, intent to find a better market for their labor, poured a small but steady stream of the poorest class of Chinese, accompanied by but very few of the trading class. Advancing eastward, these Turanian emigrants landed in California, and there, upon the opposite side of the globe, met the advanced guard of the westerly emigration of that Aryan race whose original seat was near their own. In the thousands of years that had elapsed since these two races first parted company in the plains of Asia they had become more incompatible than at that ancient date. One, if not both, had advanced in civilization, but the advance had been in different directions, and the distance that separated them was too great to be bridged over without ample time—time to which the hundred years of our existence as a nation would be a trifle. Here, upon our soil, stands the Chinese coolie, in cotton blouse and cloth shoes, prepared to work in competition with the American, Irish, German, English, or Scandinavian laborer, arrayed in woollen suit and boots of leather, and to give them an unwelcome practical ethnological lesson.

It is generally asserted that the Chinaman is unchanging and unchangeable, and that he does not assimilate with the white races. The latter part of the charge is, to a great extent, true, but the former part contains a grave error, as will probably be evident to all of us before another generation has passed away. Twenty years ago the Chinaman in China was purely what his own civilization had made him, but now a party of advance has sprung up in China and is becoming powerful. Twenty years ago China owned no ships but unwieldy and unseaworthy junks—floating boxes that could only cross an ocean on compulsion of the elements, as actually did many a junk from both China and Japan—carried away by the great Kuro-Siwo and wrecked on some part of the western shore of North America. Twenty years ago China possessed no adequate means of offense or defense; her weapons and her forts were as unavailing before the power of the European as are the teeth and spines of a porcupine before the hunter. Twenty years ago no machinery of any kind, no telegraph, no railway existed in the whole length and breadth of this vast empire; all implements were of the rudest description, and inter-communication was almost impossible. The junk, the wooden plough, the rudimentary firearm, the rude tools still exist and still predominate, but a change has commenced, and the change will in time permeate the nation. The Chinese Government, awakened to a sense of the need of rapid inter-communication by the prospect of a war with Russia, is beginning to see the use of railways. The iron road from Peking to Tientsin, and thence southward to Shanghai, will be but the first of a congeries that will knit together the old empire, give to it the means of rapid transportation, and spread throughout it the ideas and inventions of Europeans. The telegraph has preceded the railroad, since by it Tientsin and Shanghai were connected two years ago, and ere long all the chief cities will doubtless be put into communication by its means.

China is rich in coal, and its southwestern and western provinces are also rich in iron, copper, lead, silver and other metals. The journey of Mr. Colquhoun across Yunnan, as told in his work, "Across Chryse," revealed to Europe more fully than before the extent of the mineral wealth of this ancient empire. The exploitation of coal has commenced—upon a small scale, it is true—but it has commenced and will grow, and with its growth the output of the metals will increase. Little by little the Chinese will learn to use the machinery with which western nations will be pleased to supply her,

and by and by they will learn to make that machinery. German cloth-workers are engaged in teaching native apprentices the art of cloth-working, and other handicrafts are making advances under the direction of workmen of the same nationality. Labor is cheap, raw materials are cheap, and long before the Chinese have learned to manufacture machinery—even before they are fully supplied with the best—they will be able to undersell Europeans in all the markets of Asia, and perhaps even to cross the ocean to America. China is not asleep, she is beginning to call for a share in the good things of the nineteenth century, and engineers, manufacturers and artificers of European races will soon teach the ready-witted natives all that they want to know in order to copy us.

Ships can be bought as well as made. The Chinese navy and merchant vessels are changing. A ship with the dragon flag of China entered San Francisco harbor two years ago with a cargo of silks, etc., and sold all at a good profit in the very teeth of the anti-Chinese agitation. Since then another Chinese trader has appeared in the Thames. Have we long to wait before the Chinese flag will be as familiar as our own in the harbors of both continents? The navy of China numbered seventy vessels two years ago, half of them, it is true, of Chinese make, but the other half gunboats of English build, armed with 26-ton Armstrong guns. The vessels built by or for the Chinese are not of a class to be very effective in warfare with a European power; yet in the present conflict with France they appear to be of some service; and the significant point is that the Chinese Government now possesses arsenals of its own at Shanghai and Foo-Chow, and can call upon native workmen for ships which are, at any rate, great improvements upon the clumsy junks hitherto fashioned. A descent upon Peking would not now be so easy as formerly. Forts scientifically constructed, guns of European make and gunboats with powerful armaments would dispute the passage. China has a large population inured to the sea. Chinese seamen have already supplanted Europeans on all the vessels trading on the coast, and there is no reason to suppose that her navy will be badly manned. What China needs is confidence. Let her government once feel that the country is safe from the attacks of foreign powers, and modern inventions will rapidly be adopted. The returned emigrants from California will aid greatly in modifying the conservatism of their countrymen, bringing with them, as they do, the knowledge of the working of the sewing machine and of numerous other machines used in the factories where they have been employed.

It would not be surprising were China, prepared for the change as she will be, to suddenly reverse her tactics, as has been done by Japan—not long ago seemingly as unprogressive as China.

Does it seem preposterous that such a revolution should occur so rapidly, and does it appear that such a statement is incompatible with the assertion that a great length of time, perhaps hundreds of generations, would be required to bring about an assimilation of the white and yellow races? Let us glance back upon our own history. Where, one hundred years ago, were all our boasted inventions—inventions which many of us point to with pride as the evidence of civilization? Where were all the countless forms of the steam engine and of machinery driven by it, weaving, hammering, moulding, cutting, punching, rolling, ploughing, propelling, obedient to the touch of the hand upon a rod? Where were all our instruments of precision, our philosophical and scientific apparatus, our improved tools, our weapons so deadly that the fear of them is a

powerful peacemaker? We had none of them, yet we were civilized; we were white, we were Aryan, we did not think ourselves more like the Chinaman than we think we are now. The laborer who can read and write, who understands ever so little of the order of the universe, or feels, however slightly, a need for mental culture which his forefathers did not feel, is by so much more civilized than the laborer of a hundred years ago who could not read or write, and whose needs are limited to food and clothing. But the laborer who speeds to his work in a steam-drawn car is not more civilized by being so drawn. The telegraph benefits many who know nothing of the principles on which it depends. The electric light illuminates many to whom electricity is but a name. Material appliances, *per se*, are not civilization. Wise men invent, but the ignorant can use the invention. The man who, under the modern system of division of labor, spends his days in tempering steel knife-blades, is not more civilized than his grandfather, who made the entire knife, and runs some risk of being less so. Even so, the Chinaman who adopts our appliances does not by such application, unless other influences supervene, become more civilized; still less does he become Americanized or Anglicized, or in any way less Turanian than he was previously. But he will become more capable of competition with the Aryan races, and in that competition will lose some of his stereotyped ways, will gain ideas, and will thus rise in civilization—a civilization which, starting from a broad Turanian basis, will for ages still be Turanian. The outward life, the appliances, may be similar to our own; but the inward life, the ideas, religion, morals, may be different. Doubtless these will also prove capable of change in the course of time; but in these respects the variation brought about in a generation will probably be scarcely perceptible.

Meanwhile the Chinese flag will float in every sea, and shorn be-queued celestial sailors be common in every port; meanwhile the commerce of China with the outside world, export and import alike, will mainly be carried on in Chinese bottoms; meanwhile machinery, eagerly manufactured for the Chinese market by the makers of England and the United States, will supersede the old methods of hand-labor, and, in the hands of the most industrious yet most ill-paid workmen the world can show, will enable China to flood Europe and America with silks, cottons and pottery, perhaps even metallic wares, at prices which the Aryan workman could rival only by starvation—only by losing, on the one hand, the variety of food and comforts of life which now render him rich compared with his Chinese rival, and by gaining, on the other, the untiring industry, sharp eye for small profits, and power of subordinating himself in co-operation with his fellows, which the despised Mongolian indubitably possesses. Doubtless there will be compensations. The Aryan races, plastic, enduring, energetic, will never fall before the Chinese; the Aryan mind, active, inventive, bold, imaginative, will find new resources and develop new powers; yet the comparatively sudden entry into the arena of a nation of toilers numbering perhaps two, perhaps four hundred millions of inhabitants, cannot but have a depressing effect upon the price of labor; cannot but greatly intensify the severity of the struggle for life, already so hard in Europe, and quite sufficiently so in America.

W. N. L.

THE HISTORIC BUILDINGS OF LONDON.

LONDON, December, 1884.

By a singular coincidence the four architectural monuments of which London is so

justly proud—the Abbey and Hall of Westminster, the Tower, and St. Paul's Cathedral—are all at the present time undergoing some sort of reconstruction or alteration, which brings them prominently before public notice. Westminster Abbey has apparently escaped an enlargement, and is now being extensively restored; the hall of William Rufus is to be somewhat changed in external appearance; the Tower has been relieved from some excrescences which disfigured it, and it is proposed to decorate St. Paul's.

On the 24th of September, 1725, Daniel De Foe walked into the abbey, and found that, though "the gazers, the readers of the epitaphs and the country ladies to see the tombs" had strangely decreased in number, the tombs themselves were more plentiful than ever. Since that time the monuments at Westminster have slowly increased, until, at the present day, there is scarcely room for a single addition to the illustrious dead in the national shrine. Henceforth, it seems, memorials must be reduced to the dimensions of small busts, or be stuck up wherever an odd corner can be found. It is a serious disadvantage to the abbey that many of the monuments within it are, not only altogether out of keeping with the building, but are, besides, very large, pretentious and ugly. What shall we say of Reed's monument to Tyrell, a huge mass of rocks, sea, ships and cloud, with the Admiral himself rising heavenward from the waves? And well might the fabled robber flee from Roubillac's terrible figure of Death aiming his dart at the breast of Lady Elizabeth Nightingale, regardless of the outstretched hand of her husband. Sir Godfrey Kneller would not be buried in the abbey, saying to Pope: "They do bury fools there!" and, though his monument was afterwards erected in the building, no painter of eminence has ever since been interred there. But the memorials in the abbey are a source of endless interest to the visitor to it, and at every possible moment an eager crowd collects about the more notable ones, many coming out of curiosity only, but others as worshippers at particular times. The first proposal to relieve the plethora of monuments was made by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, who designed a cloister or chapel, to stand northeast of the abbey, with which it was to communicate by a covered way beneath the buttresses of the Chapter House. It was to have been a building some 200 feet wide by 400 feet long, of one story in height, a construction most difficult to render attractive; but the scheme never found much support, chiefly on account of the fact that the carrying of it out would have involved the demolition of property to the value of about £200,000. Mr. Shaw Lefevre then made a proposal for a monumental chapel to stand on the east side of the Little Cloisters, communicating with the abbey in the manner proposed by Scott, the houses in Old Palace Yard and Poets' Corner being destroyed—a great improvement in some respects—at a cost of about £80,000. But the boldest innovator of all was Mr. Ferguson, who came forward with a plan, not unlike that of the Chief Commissioner of Works, for executing what he called "a new south transept," a building in nearly all its measurements considerably larger than the nave of the abbey itself, with seven huge bays, side aisles, and a roof not unlike that in Westminster Hall. This proposal to erect a building which would almost dwarf the great church of which it was to be a part, and which, moreover, would involve the destruction of the beautiful Infirmary Hall, of the nave of St. Catharine's Chapel, with its late

Norman work, and of a good many mediæval remains besides, though it caused a great paper war, was named only to be rejected. Two other proposals were that St. Margaret's Church should be used for monuments, being connected with the abbey by a covered way, and that the extensive Triforia should be utilized for the same purpose.

While these questions were agitating the public mind, another of greater importance was raised with regard to the condition of the abbey itself, which most people had not been aware of. It seems that near the clerestory windows the stone has decayed to the depth of seven or eight inches, so that the architect marvels the heavy cornices above have not fallen ere this. The flying buttresses supporting the clerestory walls are scarcely more secure, and pieces of stone from them continually fall upon the roofs below. The same may be said of the south side of the nave, over the cloister roof, where it is scarcely safe to walk. A charge is made against Sir Christopher Wren that, when he undertook the external restoration of the abbey, he cut away the face of the stone, in many parts to the depth of three inches, and he certainly replaced many of the window jambs, in some cases altering the mouldings. But it is evident enough that in any case a sum said to be £50,000 must be spent in the restoration of the fabric of Westminster Abbey, and already, indeed, the work has begun, for the north transept is covered with scaffolding, and on other parts of the edifice the workmen are busy.

It was always expected that when the new law Courts were opened in the Strand and the cumbrous edifices, with which Kent and Soane had defaced the western side of Westminster Hall, were removed some interesting archaeological discoveries would be made. In effect, as the old Courts of law were removed, a number of magnificent flying buttresses were disclosed, unfortunately in a most dilapidated condition from the ignorant treatment of several late architects. These buttresses were probably constructed about the year 1394 by Richard II. when he placed his celebrated timber roof on the hall, which itself had been built by William Rufus in 1097. By Richard the hall was also raised some two feet in height, and the traces of this reconstruction are now plainly visible. The discovery of the old buttresses at once caused a question as to how such valuable remains should be saved from destruction, for it is evident that they cannot long resist the atmosphere of London in their present ruinous plight. So far only one real proposal has been made, and it is that of Mr. Pearson, the architect selected by the Chief Commissioner of Works, which, though based on a very careful inspection of the fabric, includes some startling propositions. Mr. Pearson seems to have established the extraordinary fact that a wall between the upright buttresses, was part of the construction, forming a cloister along the side of the hall which was bridged over by the flying buttresses above. He inclines to the belief that this cloister was of two stories in height, which he accordingly proposes to re-erect, the upper story to be enclosed as a monument chamber, the lower one, with grided windows to be used as a way for carriages. He would have the parapet of this new cloister embattled. The same architect has a proposal for a building of two stories, to be erected on some foundations of the time of Henry III., which he discovered near the northwest angle of the hall, and he would crown the two western towers with an elaborate arrangement in perpendicular style. These suggestions, coming from an architect of eminence, deserve careful consideration, but it is, nevertheless, satisfactory that the House of Commons has agreed that its Select Committee on the subject shall enter into the

whole subject, and may therefore consider the proposals which others may submit.

The restorations at the Tower of London have unquestionably been altogether beneficial, for they have consisted solely of the wholesale destruction of hideous defacements and of one or two very careful reconstructions. Visitors to the ancient fortress will not have forgotten the huge and unsightly warehouse of last century's date which concealed the view of the White Tower from the river front. This warehouse was removed last year, and on the site of it were discovered the foundations of the celebrated Lanthorn Tower, which appears in Sir John Peyton's chart of the Thames, *temp.* Elizabeth, and was destroyed by fire in 1788. This tower anciently contained the bedchamber and private closet of the King, and was probably built by William Rufus. The reconstruction of it, which has just been completed, has been a work of much thought, and, as it stands to-day, we may see how well it groups with the White Tower behind. Thus the First Commissioner has completed a most satisfactory work. There yet remain to be taken down another warehouse of similar date and the horse armory, both of them condemned; and there is a good deal of work in the way of restoration needed at the White Tower itself and in some other parts of the buildings. It is a great pity that visitors are permitted to see so scanty a portion of the great edifice, and even the recent improvement will not come within their range.

Lastly, I will speak of the proposed decoration of St. Paul's, which has long been a cherished object, scarcely yet undertaken, and of which the completion will probably await many a year to come. Dean Milman entered into the project warmly, but little was done in his lifetime, and the scheme afterwards prepared by Burges was, for several reasons, abandoned. But a sum of money had been collected, so something must be done. Under the circumstances, a sketch-design, by the late Alfred Stevens, for the decoration of the dome, suggested that that part of the work should be attempted. Now the dome of St. Paul's had already been decorated with grisaille paintings by Wren's friend, Sir James Thornhill, and, therefore, one would think, least needed to be touched, although Thornhill's paintings are far from satisfactory. But, following the line of Stevens' plan, Mr. E. J. Poynter, R. A., and Mr. Hugh Stannus have each prepared a design for the decoration of a compartment of the dome, and these are now put up in paper for comparison, being dimly visible from below. According to Mr. Poynter's design, at the foot of each compartment would be the figures respectively of St. John and of the seven bishops of Asia, this idea being supplied to him by the committee. Above each figure would be large circular panels, to be designed by Sir F. Leighton, with subjects from the Book of Revelations, and above these again other panels designed by himself. On each side, rising to the apex of the dome, would be an architectural arrangement with allegorical figures. In the compartment now exposed the figure of St. John is very fine, as is also Mr. Poynter's panel of "Christ in Judgment," but Sir Frederick's "Sea Giving Up Its Dead," is a gloomy composition. The design of Mr. Stannus is a more architectural rendering of the same general idea, to which he has added a decoration for the subjacent parts of the dome, all being very admirable, but the voice of opinion is yet silent as to which is absolutely the better of the two plans. The exposition of them has led to much talk as to the true principle of the decoration of domes, and as to whether that of St. Paul's should be decorated at all. Considering the fact that it is already in some sort decorated, while there is a vast field for the work of the artist in other parts of the Cathedral,

THE KEYLESS
IMPORTED CLOCKS.
BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE.

perhaps the hopes of the present committee may fall through. At any rate there is, so far, little sign of a settlement of the difficulty.

JOHN LEYLAND.

REVIEWS.

DR. GRATTAN. A Novel. By William A. Hammond, author of "Lal." New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Dr. Hammond's second excursion into the field of fiction may be held to have a kind of autobiographical value, as he has chosen for his hero a physician with a philosophic taste for pathology and a special interest in brain disease, who diversifies the severe duties of his profession by writing "robust" fiction. "Dr. Grattan" is as robust a novel as that hero himself could have desired. It is full of incident, drives full tilt through various adventures, and furnishes a quantity of information on medical topics, especially on those puzzling cases of insanity upon which the author has asserted his right to be accounted an expert. Of course, the resultant of such elements is far from being a dull book; its defects are perhaps rather due to a plethora of incident, as in the case of the death of *Mr. Lamar*, which is stated as distinctly due to effusion of blood on the brain, but is complicated by finding a sail-maker's needle driven into the dead man's ear, which is never clearly accounted for. Dr. Hammond scorns the idea of "writing good English by the square foot about nothing," like some others whom he not obscurely indicates, and of this danger he has certainly kept clear.

TOMPKINS AND OTHER FOLKS: Stories of the Hudson and the Adirondacks. By P. Deming. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

TRUE AND OTHER STORIES. By George Parsons Lathrop. New York: Funk & Wagnalls.

The second volume of stories by P. Deming is marked by the same carefulness of observation and unaffected excellence of style which made the success of the "Adirondack Stories," and in no respect falls below their range of merit. "Jacob's Insurance" and "Mr. Toby's Wedding Journey" are particularly good specimens of the unobtrusive pathos, veiled by a flickering play of humor, which is a most striking characteristic of Mr. Deming's writings. There is little romance or sensationalism in these stories, but rather a veracious moderation which inclines the reader to receive them as narratives of fact.

Mr. Lathrop's sketches have more of the story-telling element, but their scenes are drawn with a coarser pencil than are those of "Tompkins and Other Folks." The longest and most important story is the one entitled "True," the scene of which is laid in North Carolina near the sea coast. There is a good deal of picturesque local color in it, and a sort of weirdness of tone which is reminiscently suggestive of Hawthorne, but the figures are less happily drawn than their environment. Mr. Lathrop's fictions are often, indeed, like *John Peerybingle's* jokes—"very near," without quite attaining the excellence which they seem to promise.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

The "Society Romance" entitled "Married Above Her," written by an anonymous "Lady of New York" (issued by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia), depicts the society of New York as of a strangely thrilling kind. Bigamies, abductions, substitution of children, mysterious disappearances and startling resurrections appear as the staple incidents there. But these abnormal occurrences will not over-excite the reader, as they are all, with singular skill, reduced to a dead level of lack of interest, and so are quite harmless.

"How the Ends Met," by Susan Anna Brown (Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co.), tells how a young married pair met and provided for a sudden and large reduction of their income. It is, in short, practical hints on economy, made graphic and interesting under the disguise of a story.

The culinary world loves its soups. A soup is a work of art. You make something out of nothing. You create sustenance. You save what would have been lost. You seize the eater when he is most famished, and fasten through his eagerness upon his affections. A little book by Thomas J. Murray ("Fifty Soups," New York: White, Stokes and Allen) gives explicit directions, in plain English, for making half a hundred sorts of soups—those that are popular as well as those that are fashionable. Technical formulas, used by professional cooks, have been avoided, and (these recipes) might be given, even to an inexperienced cook, with reasonable hopes of a successful result.

A book in which historical students will revel has appeared in England. It is a Calendar of the State Papers in possession of the Marquis of Salisbury at Hatfield. The *Liverpool Mercury* says: "The papers tell us more, probably, than any State papers in private hands that have yet been examined. From the accession of Edward VI. to the close of the century they give information about nearly every day in the year. Lord Burghley's papers tell us all about Queen Elizabeth's reign from his entrance upon office until his death. There are letters from Cardinal Wolsey, letters from John Knox, letters from Prince Edward to Henry VIII., letters of ambassadors, letters of soldiers, letters from bishops and letters from the Duke of Alva. Here is the letter in which John Knox speaks of Queen Mary of Scots as one whose whole proceedings do declare that the substance and quality of her heart will perish together."

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Mr. Henry James does not always get sugar-plums from his critics. "In the 'Impressions of a Cousin,'" says *The Athenæum*, "Mr. James had the materials of a striking tale, but he has not turned them to a proper account. There was a time when he would have shown more courage, but his mannerisms are obviously growing upon Mr. James and weakening a pleasant writer who was never too robust. The trick of always using tertiary tints and leaving the imagination of the reader to fill up the outline presented to him is apt to become monotonous, nor is it at all so artistic as Mr. James supposes."

A great literary treasure is reported to have been discovered in Russia, in the shape of a number of documents and letters originally belonging to Count Platonow, the favorite of Alexander I. It is supposed that these are of historical and political importance.

ART NOTES.

The New York *World*, in its illustrated Sunday issue, has been giving a series of caricatured portraits of the best known painters now located in Gotham. These are accompanied by brief biographical notes, the writing being in the same chaffing spirit as the drawing. Among the latest sketches is one of Elihu Vedder, the illustrator of Omar Khayyam, showing a strong, pleasant face, marked by lines of deep thought, but in no wise suggestive of the weird, strange fancy which is this artist's most noticeable characteristic. The appended note speaks of him as the "American Doré," the inventor of the "Lair of the Sea Serpent," of the "Sphinx," and the highly imaginative illustrations of the Rubaiyat is more like Blake

than like Doré, and in technique is superior to either.

William H. Lippincott has also been portrayed recently in the above series. Mr. Lippincott, though now a professor in the National Academy and a permanent Gothamite, was born in Philadelphia and began his artistic career in this city as a draughtsman on wood and subsequently as a scene painter at the Arch Street Theatre. Mr. Lippincott spent eight years abroad and studied portraiture under Bonnat in Paris. On his return he settled in New York and soon attained success as a portrait painter, his likenesses of children being especially appreciated.

The picture buyer is ever a welcome guest in the studio even of the most successful artist, as every painter, if he has nothing of his own to dispose of, knows plenty of deserving fellows who have good work awaiting a market. But the buyer of the variety described in a recent Washington letter is a nuisance, a huckster, dreaded wherever he appears. A picture dealer is said to be an artist's open enemy, but the contest between them is fair and above board. The dealer naturally feels the necessity of getting all he can for his money, and the artist often finds occasion to think his end of the bargain is not the best end, but the two cannot get on without each other, and so they continue in friendly warfare. It is the amateur dealer, the humbug patron that is not the open, but the underhanded enemy of the artist and of art. Here is his portrait above referred to, which every painter will recognize with disgust: "During the last few years he has taken to buying pictures, but he has shown his commercial shrewdness even in his recent turning towards alleged art. It is his habit whenever he goes into a studio and finds a picture which suits him to include with it two or three other pictures, and then ask the artist what he will take for the lot. Then he goes around and sells the extra pictures to his poor friends, and generally at such prices as to give him his own pictures at a very low figure."

It is often charged, and with only too much reason, that our young painters who go abroad to study succeed in producing work in Paris or Munich or Rome which they are wholly unable to equal when they return, and undertake to make pictures at home. It is not necessary to suppose that the helping hand of a foreign master has eked out their shortcomings in all cases, though, doubtless, a judicious touch here and there, and a critical suggestion given from time to time during the progress of a picture, has helped many a student's show-piece more than he would like to admit; but, apart from such direct aid, there are other things to be considered that tend to make a very wide difference between picture-making here and on the other side of the ocean. An artist, and especially a young artist, is more dependent on his environment than is anybody else except a poet, and his surroundings here are all likely to be inimical to art; not only tacitly unfriendly but actively hostile, so that he is fighting against odds all the time. While abroad he finds favorable conditions on every hand; interest, appreciation and sympathy meet him at every step, and kindly countenance, encouragement and assistance are constantly extended to him. It is, therefore, no matter of wonderment that he paints better in Paris than in Philadelphia; better in Holland than at home.

When a painter returning from a course of study in the European schools, bringing with him sketches, and especially finished pictures, that compel the admiration of his fellows, it is always a matter of interest to watch his next work here, and, by comparing it with the foreign production, to note how far he falls off in

crossing the Atlantic. So it was last year with Carl Weber's cattle studies, made in the vicinity of Munich. The artist admitted that these were the right kind of kind and amazingly well painted, but—they wanted to see him do as well here. It requires a good deal of robust individuality and a firm grasp of what has been learned to stand such a test, but Mr. Weber submitted to it with good courage. During the past summer he has been at work on a Montgomery county farm, steadily painting sheep and cattle with that patient capacity for labor which is the artists' best talent. His hand has not lost its cunning. His American sheep are as good stock as his German cows; spirited animal portraits, with form, color, texture and light and shade closely rendered and character well suggested. The studies made last summer are far away in advance of anything he did before his last trip to Munich, and his gain in technique seems to be a permanent possession.

As heretofore noted, the American Art Association of New York proposes to hold an experimental prize exhibition, with the announced intention of making it an annual event, a sort of American salon, in case the first essay proves successful. The undertaking has progressed so far that circulars to artists have been issued announcing the exhibition, the opening being appointed for the 7th of April prox. Enough money has been subscribed to provide three prizes of \$2500 each, and the number may be increased to eight. The artists addressed are asked "to contribute to the success of the exhibition by entering into this competition and sending the best picture that you can paint." The pictures accepted for the exhibition will be shown "in all the chief cities of the Union." The jury of award will consist of ten or more subscribers to the fund, and the distribution of the prize pictures will be left to a committee of the exhibitors, who will determine the question by drawing lots. The institutions selected by the managers as recipients of the prize pictures are the Metropolitan Museum, the Pennsylvania Academy, Boston Art Museum, Corcoran Art Gallery, Chicago Art Institute, either the Cincinnati or Detroit Art Museum, the Rembrandt Club of Brooklyn, and probably a similar institution in Milwaukee. Pictures for this exhibition will be received at the galleries up to March 15th. The defective features of the enterprise, as now seen, are, first, the absence of any responsible names known in the world of art, giving character to, and inspiring confidence in, the management; second, the exclusion of artists from the jury of award. This last feature is a serious objection, as experience has abundantly shown. It is an exceedingly difficult matter to secure a competent and satisfactory jury in any case, but if there is one thing more clearly established than another, it is that to make a jury wholly of laymen, illustrates how not to do it.

The Philadelphia papers give so little attention to art matters that a Boston journalist, visiting here not long since, remarked: "I did not know you had any art in Philadelphia. I read several of your daily papers among our exchanges, but do not remember ever seeing a word about art matters in any of them." The *News* is one of the few journals devoting a column to this interest, its art notes in the Sunday issue being interesting and well edited, though it would be more helpful and valuable if more pains were taken to collect local items. The following is from the *News* columns of this week:

"Speaking of portraits of Charles Sumner, 'Gath' says: It seems that he was painted by Page. Then Mr. Furness, the son of the Philadelphia Abolition preacher, painted him. Two portraits were made about 1870

by Ulky, the Washington artist, who is a German. Finally Witt painted this last picture. I asked if Elliot had ever painted Sumner, and was told that Sumner didn't much approve of Elliot's fine coloring and way of getting up his subjects, as if they were all merchant princes with gold-headed canes. Sumner was once asked if he didn't think that \$2800 was considerable money for Elliot's painting of Mr. Corcoran. 'The test of a painting,' said Sumner, 'is what you would pay for it rather than have it destroyed.'"

The *Hartford Courant* wisely says:

"There is nothing better settled in the history of civilizations, in the development of any art, fine or industrial, than the fact that every nation needs the stimulus of other nations. There is not an instance of the revival and vigorous growth of any art or literature without the intermingling of foreign influence. Especially is it true in the fine arts that free intercourse and exchange of ideas are indispensable. America can be no exception to the rule. It is only by broad knowledge and by example that we can ever develop a distinctively American school—if such a thing is to be. Every other great national school of painting has been developed by external stimulus."

Mr. and Mrs. Felix Moscheles, of London, have been visiting Philadelphia this week and have received the most distinguished social attention. Mr. Moscheles is the grandson of Felix Mendelssohn, and is one of the leading artists among the younger men of England. He is here for recreation, but has painted a portrait of the Hon. Hamilton Fish since his arrival, and is engaged to undertake others, as well as to lecture on art.

Mrs. Caroline Brooks, whose "Butter Bust," entitled "The Sleeping Iolanthe," was one of the wonders of the Centennial Exposition, has for some years been pursuing a course of serious study, and, it is said, has successfully cultivated the unquestionable talent shown by the dairy design. She is now said to be in Washington making sketches for a portrait bust of the late Thurlow Weed.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* seems to regard the artistic atmosphere of London as rather unfavorable to the perpetuation of great names of statuary. Speaking of the Johnson centenary and the hope that the celebration thereof might lead to the erection of a memorial to the great micrographer, the *Gazette* says:

"We seem not to share the rage which possesses the French nation for erecting statues to all great men who were born or died just a hundred years ago, and perhaps—regard being had to the national capacity for sculpture—it is as well that it should be so. Cato the Elder, when he was asked why no statue was put up to him, replied that he would much rather men should wonder why he had no statue than why he had one. Certainly, when we compare some of our London statues with the great reputations which they are meant to glorify, the feeling produced is one of wonder rather than of satisfaction."

MUSIC.

The Philadelphia Music Festival Association announce their first public rehearsal with orchestra, to take place on the evening of February 23d, at the Academy of Music.

On February 23, 1885, occurs the bi-centennial anniversary of Handel's birth, and the Handel and Haydn Society, of Boston, as well as other important choral organizations in this and other countries, are this season giving memorial performances of his works. This is certainly a fitting tribute to the memory of the master who, to this day, holds the supreme position among composers of choral works. As Grove's Dictionary

truly says, "No one, before or since, has so well understood how to extract from a body of voices such grand results by such artfully simple means as those he used."

The Handel and Haydn Society, in addition to the "Messiah" and "Judas Maccabeus" at their first and third concerts, announce for February 23d a concert composed entirely of selections from various less known of Handel's orations. Following this example, our Festival Association have decided to commemorate the bi-centennial by devoting the last part of their programme of February 20th to selections from Handel, giving some choruses from the Sixth Chandos Anthem and other works, and closing with the Hallelujah chorus from the "Messiah." The main feature of the first part will be Götze's 137th Psalm, "By the Waters of Babylon," for chorus and orchestra, with soprano solo. This composer was introduced to Philadelphia at the second Music Festival, in May last, by the performance of his symphony in F. He battled against poverty and ill-health for many years, in comparative obscurity as a teacher and organist, and died in 1876, not yet 36 years old—only two years after making his name known by the production of his first opera, "Die bezahmte Wildspenstige" ("The Taming of the Shrew"), the success of which was great and rapid. The 137th Psalm is the first of his posthumous works, and was brought to the notice of the Festival Association by Mr. George L. Osgood, of Boston, conductor of the Boyston Club, by whom the Psalm has been performed. He describes it as one of the loveliest works of its class, for both chorus and orchestra. The music is beautiful and interesting, and full of the sentiment of the Psalm. Portions of it are quite dramatic, though somewhat mournfully so, as might be expected from the words it illustrates.

The second of the Jarvis chamber concerts was specially interesting, both because of the character of the programme and the notable improvement in the *ensemble*. Departing from his method during past seasons, Mr. Jarvis has this season decided to have the same players at all of his concerts. As a result of their continued practicing together the trio by Sterndale Bennett and the quartette by Raff were given with a "oneness" of effect and a delicacy of expression which were at once a delight and a surprise to the audience. Both of these works were heard here for the first time. The Bennett trio, opus 26, in A major, is characterized by graceful, easy flowing melody; while the various subjects are elaborately and ingeniously worked up, there is withal the charm of perfect clearness and thorough self-restraint. While the first movement is, as usual in works of this class, the most important, the chief interest for the audience lay in the second movement, "Serenade."

The Raff quartette, opus 202, in G, is widely different in character. It is a powerful work, with no lack of ravishing melody, for it is from the pen of one of the most fertile melodists of his day and generation. Raff, too, was as learned as original, and holds the listener as no other composer since Schumann has done. In this quartette we have an important contribution to chamber music and we shall be glad of an early repetition of it.

Mr. Jarvis's solo was a masterly performance of Beethoven's great sonata, opus 106, in B flat. Mr. W. Stoll, Jr., played two violin solos, a charming "Romanze" by Max Bruch and a "Polonaise" by Wieniawski. In the concerted numbers Mr. Jarvis had the assistance of Messrs. Stoll (violin), Schmitz (viola) and Hennig (violinello).

The Mendelssohn Club (Mr. W. W. Gilchrist, conductor,) gave its first concert of the season at Musical Fund Hall, December 20th, with the following programme. The

choral numbers were: "The Silent Tide," Pinsuti; "Spring Song," W. Macfarren; "The Three Fishers," G. A. Macfarren; "Death of Trenar" (for ladies' voices and horns obligato), Brahms; "Sancta Maria" (for chorus and horns obligato), Faure; "Thine Eyes So Bright" and "Up! Up! Ye Dames," Leslie, and "New Year's Song," Schumann. The chorus, which has a larger membership and is better balanced than last year, sang with spirit and precision and with excellent quality of tone. The soloists were Mlle. Zelia de Lussan (soprano) and W. H. Sherwood (piano), both of whom were deservedly successful.

Mr. Max Heinrich and Miss Medora Henson (two artists who scarcely need an introduction to music-loving Philadelphians) announce a series of four classical song recitals, at intervals of several weeks, in the lecture room of the Academy of the Fine Arts. The first is to take place next Saturday evening, January 10th. The programme includes selections from the songs of Schubert, Schumann, Franz and other noted contributors to that treasury of music and poetry, the German *Lied*. To those who are already familiar with these compositions these concerts will prove of special interest. As to the musical value of the selections and the merit of the performers, we quote as follows from a discerning critic:

"These are not show pieces of the kind with which the average concert singer is wont to tickle the ears of his audience. For the proper rendition of these songs there needs a thorough musical education, proper conception of the composer's intention, a sympathetic voice and artistic and expressive execution. As Mr. Heinrich and Miss Henson possess these attributes to a high degree, their performance cannot fail to delight and instruct every lover of the German *Lied* who may have the good fortune to attend their concerts."

THE COMING OF THE ROBIN AND OTHER BIRDS.

[From Science.]

The migration of birds is a subject which is attracting much attention in many parts of the world. From earliest historic times, naturalists theorized upon the periodic appearance and disappearance of the species with which they were familiar; and the coming and going of many were considered of ominous portent.

In more recent times, ornithologists have watched the movements of birds with increasing interest, and have accurately recorded the facts observed. But it is only within the last few years that anything like a systematic co-operative attempt to study bird migration has been made. The work was begun in Germany, and was soon afterwards undertaken in Great Britain. In the United States, co-operative work was commenced in the Mississippi valley in the spring of 1882, under the superintendence of Prof. W. W. Cooke. The investigation of this subject was deemed of such importance that the American Ornithologists' Union, at its first congress, determined to extend it over the whole of North America, and for this purpose appointed a special committee. This committee prepared a circular (of which six thousand copies were distributed), setting forth the objects in view, and the methods by which they were to be attained. Through the co-operation of the Department of Marine of Canada, and of the Lighthouse Boards of the United States and Newfoundland, blank schedules

were also supplied to the keepers of light-houses, lightships and beacons throughout the whole of North America. The committee has already received returns from nearly a thousand stations, which are scattered over the whole country, extending, in the East, from Sombrero Key, Fla., to Newfoundland, and, in the West, from Arizona and Southern California to British Columbia.

Most birds migrate chiefly by night. In clear weather they fly high, often from one to two miles above the country over which they are passing; while during dark nights, particularly in foggy weather, they often lose the way, become confused, and fly directly toward any light that may chance to lie within the field of vision. Thus, every year many thousands dash themselves to death against lighthouses and lightships. Birds whose summer and winter homes are widely separated often shorten their long journeys by crossing great lakes, broad bays, extensive seas, and sometimes even considerable stretches of open ocean; and observations in various parts of the world, carried on over many years, have demonstrated that the places of crossing are not accidental, but that certain definite courses are followed season after season with surprising regularity and precision. These "avenues" or "lines" of migration, though most strongly marked in aquatic, marsh and river-dwelling species, are not limited to the neighborhood of large bodies of water, but may be traced throughout the entire range of migration. It is also well known that in nearly all birds the same individuals return to identical localities year after year.

The following statement of the times of arrival of the robin (*Merula migratoria*) at various places will serve to show in a general way the progress of its advance over the greater part of North America during the spring of 1884:

Our common robin winters in vast numbers as far north as North Carolina, and more sparingly in Southern New England, New York, and even in Southern Ontario, North of Lake Erie. On its northward journey, Dr. Wheaton's observers in the middle-eastern district found it at Columbus, O., February 13th; Cleveland, O., February 24th; Petersburg, Mich., February 19th; Battle Creek and Locke, Mich., March 10th; Sault Ste. Marie, April 1st. In the Atlantic district, Dr. Fisher's returns show it at Long Island City, New York, February 10th; Sing Sing, New York, February 14th; Lockport, New York, February 16th; Watertown, N. Y., March 13th; Lake George, N. Y., March 20th; Hammondville (near Lake Champlain), N. Y., March 24th; Boonville, New York, March 21st; Locust Grove, N. Y., March 25th. In Ontario, Mr. McIlwraith reports it at Hamilton, March 17th; and at Ottawa, March 14th. In New England a few wintered in the southern portions, and their march northward was irregular and often interrupted. Mr. Sage's observers recorded them from East Hartford, Conn., February 2d; Greenfield, Mass., February 3d; Thetford, Vt., February 22; Hanover, N. H., March 21st; Waterborough, Me., March 23d; Calais, Me., March 30th; Moosehead Lake, Me., April 9th. In Quebec and the maritime provinces, Mr. Chamberlain's report shows them at Montreal, March 30th; Quebec, April 14th; Grand Menan Island, March 16th; Halifax, March 18th; St. John, N. B., March 20th; Prince Edward Island, April 15th; Godbout, on the north shore of the mouth of the St. Lawrence, May 21st; Point Rich, Newfoundland, May 1st; and Greenly Island, off Labrador, May 20th. In the Mississippi valley, Prof. W. W. Cooke has ascertained that robins usually winter north to about latitude 39°, but that the unusual cold of January, 1884, drove the bulk of them south of the paral-

lel of 37°. Returning, the regular advance began March 9th, and in a single week they spread over Illinois and Eastern Nebraska to latitude 41° 51'; March 16th there was a slight advance in Iowa; on the 19th and 20th they pushed forward in Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin (but not in Nebraska) to latitude 43°; March 21st there was a sudden spreading over Wisconsin to latitude 45°. In the Red river country, latitude 47° was attained April 3d, and one week later the first robin of the season sang at Oak Point, Manitoba, latitude 50° 30'. From Mr. Belding's notes it appears that the western race of the robin (*Merula migratoria propinqua*) winters more or less abundantly throughout the greater part of California, moving northward in February, March and April. Its nest and eggs were found at Seattle, Washington Territory, May 1st. In Alaska our robin has been seen in the Chilkat region as early as the end of April, and at Nulato about the middle of May.

The following statement shows approximately the average dates of arrival, in the latitude of New York City and Southern Connecticut, of a number of common and well-known birds. The yearly variation is considerable, and is greatest in the early-comers, amounting in some cases to upwards of two weeks. The robin (*Merula migratoria*) may be expected about the middle of February; wood-thrush (*Turdus mustelinus*), first week in May; brown thrasher (*Harporhynchus rufus*), May 1st; catbird (*Mimus Carolinensis*), May 1st; bluebird (*Sialia sialis*), early in February; house-wren (*Troglodytes aedon*), May 1st; yellow-rumped warbler (*Dendroica coronata*), middle of April; barn-swallow (*Hirundo erythrogastra horreorum*), April 25th; scarlet tanager (*Pyraura rubra*), May 10th; red-eyed vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*), May 6th; rose-breasted grosbeak (*Zamelodia ludoviciana*), May 12th; indigo-bird (*Passerina cyanea*), May 12th; chewink (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*), May 1st; bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*), May 10th; red-winged blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*), March 1st; Baltimore oriole (*Icterus galbula*), May 8th; king-bird (*Tyrannus Carolinensis*), May 8th; pewee (*Sayornis fuscus*), early March; whippoorwill (*Caprimulgus vociferus*), May 1st; night-hawk (*Chordeiles pepetue*), May 10th; chimney-swift (*Chaetura pelagica*), latter part of April; humming-bird (*Trochilus colubris*), May 5th; kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon*), flicker (*Colaptes auratus*), and fish-hawk (*Pandion haliaetus Carolinensis*), late in March.

THE LONDON "PUNCH."

[Jos. Hatton's London Letter to Boston Herald.]

Punch has always been a moral and earnest paper. The jangle of its jester's bells has always had a pure tone of veneration for religion, except where the Pope has been concerned. In the old days, it was more or less bitter on "The Scarlet Lady." Doyle, its great caricaturist, left the paper on that account. But Rome is no longer satirized. Frank Burnand, its latest editor, is a Catholic himself. What I particularly desire to lay stress upon is the fact that fun is not necessarily profane, and that humor is perfectly compatible with virtue, and even with severe religious observance. "Pinafore" was so universally successful in America because there was no taint of indecency and no pandering in it to vice of any kind. *Punch* is the national comic paper of England. It has won its way to that position and holds it, because its humor is clean, its fun has an earnest purpose and it can be read in the heart of the family circle.

Mark Lemon was the first editor and practically the founder of *Punch*. He was Palfstavian in his physical proportions, and often figured in "Christmas Numbers" of

popular publications as "Father Christmas." He was an excellent editor, beloved and respected by his contributors, and they included Thackeray, Jerrold, Tom Hood, Gilbert & Beckett and others. John Tenniel and Leech were his cartoonists. Tenniel draws the leading picture up to this day. Mark Lemon was a song writer and dramatist, and a clever amateur actor. He played for "The Guild of Literature and Art" with Dickens, Forster and the rest; and he enacted an expurgated story of Shakespeare's *Falstaff* at English assembly rooms and private halls in the same way that "Pinafore" was played in the chapels and halls of the United States.

It is not generally known that Lemon was never on easy terms with Thackeray. "I never felt quite at home with him," he said to me once; "Thackeray was always so infernally wise. He seemed too great for ordinary conversations. Dickens was very different. He was full of fun and buoyant with animal spirits."

Shirley Brooks succeeded Mark Lemon in the editorial chair. He had for many years been his predecessor's "right-hand man." He was a handsome, accomplished, scholarly gentleman, and wielded a light, graceful pen. The author of several plays and novels, the wonder is that his work to-day is hardly known at all. One of his novels, "Sooner or Later," was singularly bright and pleasant to read. It contained some capital sketches of club life in London. He wrote, among other light, satirical things for *Punch*, "The Naggletons," which were quite worthy of the author of "The Caudle Lectures." He began life as a law student, joined the staff of the *Morning Chronicle*, and traveled in Russia and Syria for that journal to inquire into the questions of labor, and to see how the poor lived. His "Essence of Parliament" was for many years a feature of *Punch*. Brooks's life was not eventful. Nor was that of his successor, Tom Taylor, government official, critic and dramatist. Tom Taylor, the third editor of *Punch*, was born at Bishopwearmouth, in the north of England, and was the son of a brewer. He worked his way up to the chair of Professor of English Language and Literature at the London University. He was a playwright whose works are distinguished by their moral tone, though many of his dramas were of French origin. For twenty years he was art critic of the *Times*, and his best miscellaneous works are "Ballads and Songs of Brittany," a "Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds," "Recollections of Charles Robert Leslie," and a "Life of Haydon." When Shirley Brooks died he was engaged upon a "History of Leicester Square," which Tom Taylor finished. These two editors continued until the last to maintain the high character of the London *Charivari* (as *Punch* was called), and the paper had a broad and deep influence on the politics of the country. They were both men of mark, imbued with the original faith that fun and humor could be good fun and humor and still be wholesome, healthy and pure, so that *Punch* was, as it is to-day, a favorite in church circles, in the parsonage and in the drawing room, as well as at the clubs.

In the year 1863 Mr. F. C. Burnand was writing for *Pun*. It occurred to him that to burlesque the sensational novel of the day was an idea that would lend itself to humorous writing and drawing. The editor was not, however, favorably impressed with the suggestion. Mr. Burnand had met Mark Lemon, the editor of *Punch*, to whom he wrote asking for an appointment to discuss a good idea for his paper. Mark Lemon invited him to an interview at the Bedford Hotel in Covent Garden. Burnand suggested "Mokeyanna," to be illustrated after the manner of the *London Journal*—an illustrated story paper. The editor of *Punch* at

once accepted the proposal, and the burlesque appeared. The chapters were illustrated by Gilbert, Du Maurier, Keene, Millais and H. K. Browne. The first picture of Gilbert was as good as anything that he ever did for "Reynolds," and "Mokeyanna" was the talk of the town. When the work appeared, old Mr. Bradbury was very unwell and confined to his bed. His number of *Punch* that week reached him with the *London Journal* burlesque folded outside. At first he concluded that the *Journal* had been sent to him by mistake; but when he saw that the page formed really a portion of *Punch* he did not stay to read a line, but, bounding from his bed, he dressed with wild haste and rushed down to the office. He concluded that in his absence from the work the printers had mixed *Punch* and the *Journal* together. "Stop *Punch*!" he exclaimed; "stop the machine. You have got a page of the *Journal* in the form." And it required considerable explanation before the printer and proprietor really understood the thing. I don't believe he ever saw the humor of it.

Mr. Burnand worked industriously and with marked success from the first moment that he became a member of the *Punch* brotherhood. "The Out-of-Door Gamester" quickly followed "Mokeyanna." He wrote "Shadows of the Week," which consisted chiefly of dramatic criticisms, some in the novel form of dialogues on and off the stage. "How, When and Where" was a popular serial, illustrated in the happiest vein of Charles Keene. This was republished under the title of "Tracks of Tourists," and again reproduced, without illustrations, in a "Handy Volume," and called "Out of Town." In the extra tercentenary number of *Punch*, April 23, 1864, Mr. Burnand wrote "An Unpublished Play of Shakespeare, With Notes." Then followed two serials, "Croquet; a Popian Poem," which ran through half a dozen numbers, and "Quiet Watering Places." "Happy Hours in Town" was his next contribution, and then came "Our Company—There and Back for Three-and-Six." "The Guide to Bradshaw," illustrated by Bennett, was perhaps the most humorous of his writings at about this time. It was republished in a volume which has become popular under the title of "Out of Town." "Our Yacht" was his next serial contribution. "All in the Down; a Grand Hotel Opera," which created a fuss at Brighton, was from his pen. It was illustrated with small black figures, "Evenings from Home" was his; and then came his great success "Happy Thoughts," commenced on June 23, 1866. These papers were entitled "Happy Thoughts Collected in Happy Hours; including Some Instructive Facts in Natural History and other Domestic and Rural Information." Only intended to run through two or three numbers at most, they developed into a work entirely different from the design, and now form perhaps our most quaint and original volume of modern humor. The solemnity of the notes for the magnum opus seems to have misled a ponderous German reviewer, who criticised the work in a Teutonic paper from a purely philosophical point of view and gave the author credit for the gravest intentions.

Mr. Burnand is the present editor of *Punch*, carrying on the succession ably and well. He is a family man, the father of thirteen children, and is as cheery and pleasant in his manners as he is in his writing. When one looks at the French comic newspapers and compares them with the healthful humor of the London paper, one feels that there must be a real honest, religious leaven in the general society of England; and it is encouraging to know that, in spite of a prurient competition from the Continent, there is a vast public which can laugh and enjoy itself with decency and propriety.

DRIFT.

The recent severe cold weather suggests an allusion to an article lately published in *Littell's Living Age* called "A Lady's Life in Manitoba." The writer says she bought frozen milk by the pound all winter; mustard froze in the mustard pot, which stood a foot from the kitchen stovepipe and two feet above the stove, where there was a blazing fire all day. The kitten's ears froze and broke off, so did the ears of a neighbor's pony. A pail of water left in the kitchen all night would freeze solid before morning. When she had been ironing the top of a pocket handkerchief, the lower part would freeze on to the table. The thermometer went to fifty-eight below zero. This is commented on at considerable length, and then comes this remark: "But I say deliberately that I would rather pass three winters on the prairie in Manitoba than one summer." Worse than all the freezing, the cold, the confinement, and the whole category of winter evils, is the mosquito, she says.

In the twelve years from 1872 to 1883, inclusive, three hundred and sixty-four earthquakes have been recorded as occurring in Canada and the United States, not including Alaska. Their geographical distribution may be expressed in this way. Suppose the country divided into three districts—one extending from the Pacific Ocean eastward, to include Idaho, Utah and Arizona, which may be called the Pacific slope; the second extending from Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico eastward, to include Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, which may be called the Mississippi valley; and the third, or Atlantic slope, extending eastward again to the Atlantic Ocean, and including the Appalachian region from the St. Lawrence to Florida and Georgia. Then the distribution of these three hundred and sixty-four earthquakes has been: Pacific slope, 151; Mississippi valley, 66; Atlantic slope, 147; total, 364. These numbers indicate that about once in twelve days an earthquake occurs somewhere in the United States or Canada, and about once a month one occurs somewhere on the Atlantic slope.—*Science*.

Matilda Hindman, in the *Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette*, has this to say of the experience of women voting in school elections in Massachusetts:

Many amusing stories are told by the women of Massachusetts of their struggle to get their one little vote after complying with all the requirements of the law. Half a dozen women in one town, having paid their double tax, were among the first at the town house on election day. Posted up in this room, to be read of all, were the different appropriations, offices to be filled, and all questions to be voted on, but the time at which the vote was to be cast on each was known only to the Moderator. Six mortal hours our patient women sat waiting for their turn to vote. Dinner time had come and gone, they moved not lest the vote on their subject would be taken in their absence; supper, time was fast approaching, when the Moderator announced the names of three men, with the request that they would retire and nominate a person for School Committee. With all the solemnity the occasion demanded they walked out, and with much dignity returned within a minute and announced the nominee. For the sake of his children in school the gentleman finally consented to accept the nomination.

"I appoint Captain Smith to cast the vote for the town," said the Moderator.

Alas! for our women; were they really to lose their vote after all their waiting? True, on all other questions the men had balloted, and each voter had the privilege of express-

ing his individual opinion, but on this question one man would cast the vote for all.

Quick as thought a little lady who had given one-fifth of her income for this privilege was on her feet to protest.

"I wish to vote on this question," she said.

"Well, you cast the vote for the town," said the Moderator.

"Oh, no; here are five other women who want to vote, also. I wish to vote \$20 worth of School Committee, and here is another woman who wishes to vote \$75 worth of the same commodity."

It was left to the voters to decide, and lo! they all wished to vote thereon. The women prepared ballots for their candidate, and the man who could scarcely be persuaded to accept the office when he was to receive the unanimous vote, became very anxious to outrun his competitor. He lost nearly one-half the votes and won the office by a very small majority.

One man was so disgusted with this waste of time that he absolutely roared out, "Well, if this is woman suffrage I want no more of it. We have taken three-quarters of an hour in electing a school committeeman, and we needed every minute for the herring brook." This is a little brook containing fish, and the voters in the town decide who shall fish in it and thus make a little money. That was of much greater importance than the schools.

The vote then came upon the appropriations, how much money should be devoted to the schools, how much to the poor fund and to the roads and other necessary uses. These tax-paying women had no voice as to how their money should be expended. More money was spent in supporting the paupers of the town than was devoted to schools. Yet there were many paupers there that day who voted, with other men, to reduce the school fund \$1000 and increase the poor fund by that amount. These were paupers outside the almshouse, who, in Massachusetts, have the right to vote. It was noticed that most of these men were apparently able-bodied. Every one had a pie in his mouth, and may have had a bottle of whiskey in his pocket. Appearances indicated as much. But they were capable of voting on all questions, while no doubt destruction would come upon the Commonwealth of Massachusetts should it give the intelligent women a vote on all important questions.

Scars are always unsightly, and are often painful or inconvenient on account of their propensity to contract as they become older. Dr. Ward, of New York, asserts that they may be removed by manipulation, which he directs to be employed as follows: Place the ends of two or three fingers on a scar if it be a small one, and on the margin if it be large, and vibrate the surface on the tissues beneath. The surface itself is not to be subjected to any friction; all the motion must be between the integument and the deeper parts. The location of the vibratile motion should be changed every ten or fifteen seconds until the whole scar has been treated, if to be of moderate size. If the scar be the result of a large scald or burn, the margin only should be treated at first; the advances toward the centre should be deferred until the nutrition of the margins has been decidedly improved. Only a little treatment should be applied at any one spot at the same time, but the vibrations should be repeated as many as twenty times a day, but never with sufficient frequency or severity as to cause pain. If the scar becomes irritable suspend treatment until it subsides. In the course of two or three weeks of faithful treatment the surface of the scars of moderate size become more moveable and will begin to form wrinkles like new skin when pressed from side to side. All these changes

are due to improved nutrition, consequent on better blood circulation—the development of entirely new sets of bloods in the cicatricial tissue.

"He cometh not!" she said.

He never came whose step and loving call
I waited long to hear,
But thou has come, last Messenger of all,
A friend well nigh as dear!

Peace if not joy!—yet peace itself were gain,
That must supremely bless
The soul sore travailed that in vain, in vain
Hungered for happiness!

Draw closer, oh, thou voiceless guest and pale,
Whose drooping torch burns low;
Thy face is hid, but through the sombre veil
Thine eyes' dark light I know!

Nay, closer still!—I yearn on brow and heart
Thy cool, strong hand to feel;
Fevered with wounds, and throbbing with a smart
Thy touch alone can heal.

I go with joy! Lead me to him at last—
How dim the path and lone—
Him, whose far footsteps, echoing through the past,
Have never met mine own.

—Stuart Sterne, in the Century.

The London *Spectator* very properly says that the Nicaragua treaty "should have been preceded by negotiations in London," and adds, with easy assumption of a point of view so lofty that it rises superior to all logic: "If the statesmen of the Union would legislate against dynamite a compromise ought to be easy." The connection between the two subjects is not very clear, but the remark permits us to suggest that if the nearly omnipotent Parliament of Great Britain would give us one simple example within the narrow limits of their little island, and under the watchful eyes of their highly-organized police, of how to "legislate against dynamite," it might be "easy," or at least easier than it now is, for the "statesmen of the Union" to do something in the same direction.—N. Y. Times.

The relations (financial, of course), of actors and theatrical managers have not been made more cordial by the talk of the latter about reducing salaries. The players say that the law of supply and demand governs in this business matter as well as in any other; and that when good actors are more numerous the salaries will come down. The supply and demand argument applies to orchestra chairs also, but as the managers cannot, or will not, see its force in one case, we doubt if they will in the other.—N. Y. Tribune.

The salary of Prince Bismarck is 54,000 marks—about \$13,000—per annum, besides residence and all expenses. Field Marshal Kottke, the head of the German Army, is paid \$9000—\$3000 as salary and \$6000 pension—beside residence and rations for six horses. German foreign Ministers are paid: London and St. Petersburg, \$36,000; Vienna, Paris and Constantinople, \$28,000; Washington, \$15,000. In addition they are provided residences and servants.—Troy Times.

The father of Mr. Frank Buckland, the well-known naturalist, and shared his son's tastes for all kinds of strange beasts, alive and dead, and the Deanery was crowded with eagles, serpents and monkeys—a veritable menagerie. One of my earliest recollections of Westminster is connected with a story my grandfather used to delight in telling us as small children. He went to dine at the Deanery with Dean Buckland, and in the course of the dinner a dish of

quite unknown meat was set before him. There was evidently a mystery or joke about this dish; but my grandfather and the other guests ate it bravely, though feeling all the while certain that an experiment was being tried on them. When dinner was over the Dean confessed. He had for a long time desired to know how "fox" tasted, and a friend having sent him a nice young fox the Dean thought it a fine opportunity to share the dainty with his guests—a privilege they did not at all enjoy.—Rose Kingsley in *Wide Awake*.

It was Mr. Irving's intention to produce "As You Like It" on his return to the Lyceum, and Miss Terry's *Rosalind* would doubtless have been a delightful creation. With this idea in his head Mr. Irving stipulated that the comedy in question should not be played at his theatre during his absence by his present tenant, whose appearance as the heroine would have been charming. Whether she could have played the part is another matter, remarks the London *World*.

At a recent sale of fans in Madrid one of ivory, painted by Watteau, which formerly belonged to the Princess Adelaide, of Savoy, fetched \$750. A fan painted by Boucher sold for \$950, and another, painted by Lebrun for the Duchess of Medina Celi, brought \$450.

PRESS OPINION.

PARTY POLITICS AND HONESTY.

The N. Y. Sun.

Our valued contemporary, the *Herald*, thinks the great danger of the country is connected with our party politics. "Unless we can separate officeholding from party politics," says the *Herald*, "the corruptions in office that we now deplore, will reach such a degree as to make our boasted freedom practically of no value to the people."

But how is it certain that the separation of public offices from all relation to party politics will make their occupants any more honest and upright? Is there any more corruption in party politics than there is in commercial business? Cannot dishonesty be found in banks, railroads and merchants' counting houses? Does not wickedness sometimes extend into philanthropic and religious institutions, and even into churches themselves?

Yet with all these things party politics and officeholding have naught to do. Their corruptions spring from vicious tendencies of human nature. They owe nothing of their venom to politics or to anything connected therewith.

The truth is that public honor and the interests that public offices are created to subserve are infinitely safer in the guardianship of political parties and of the public press, and that the mischief of corruption and dishonesty therein are less noxious and less enduring under party criticism and antagonism than are the same evils in other spheres of public activity that are entirely removed from party observation and correction.

There is a great deal of cant in this world, and the cant which is set up against politics and against parties is the most foolish and the most absurd of all.

ONE DOLLAR EXPENDED NOW IN PURCHASING A bottle of Jayne's Expectant, by those troubled by a cough or hoarseness, or sore throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected cough often ends in consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind tubes, the usual symptoms of which are sore throat and a pain in the breast, frequently leads to bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Betteyry at once Jayne's Expectant, a standard remedy whose curative properties have been tested and approved by thousands.

INSURANCE AND TRUST COS.

THE GIRARD

Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust
Co. of Philadelphia.

Office, 2020 CHESTNUT ST.

Incorporated 1836. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL, \$450,000. SURPLUS, \$827,338.

INSURES LIVES, GRANTS ANNUITIES, ACTS AS
EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN,
TRUSTEE, COMMITTEE OR RECEIVER,
AND RECEIVES DEPOSITS
ON INTEREST.

President, JOHN B. GARRETT.

Treasurer, HENRY TATNALL.

Actuary, WILLIAM P. HUSTON.

FINANCIAL.

Barker Brothers & Co.

Bankers and Brokers,

28 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Philadelphia.

Execute orders for Stocks, Bonds,
allow Interest on Deposits, and
transact a general Banking
and Brokerage Business.

—THE—

William Cramp & Sons

SHIP AND ENGINE

BUILDING Co.,

PHILADELPHIA.



21 & 23 South Sixth Street, and S. E. Cor. of
Delaware Avenue and Arch Street, Phila.

FOUNDED 1784.

Everything of the best for the Farm, Garden or Country
Seat. Over 1,500 acres under cultivation, growing
Landreth's Garden Seeds. Landreth's Rural Register
and Almanac for 1884, with catalogue of seeds and di-
rections for culture, in English and German, free to all
applicants.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—THE—

Wharton Railroad Switch Co.

· Machinists · and · Manufacturers ·

Operating the "Wootten" Locomotive Patents

Interlocking · and · Block · Signal · Systems · and
· Every · Variety · of · Track · Supplies ·

· OFFICE · NO · 28 · SOUTH · THIRD · STREET ·

· POST-OFFICE · BOX · NO · 2353 ·

· PHILADELPHIA ·

· WORKS · JENKINTOWN · MONTGOMERY · CO · PENNA ·

The Wharton Switch, with Main Line Un-
broken.

Every Variety of Split Switch.

Seven Styles of Frogs.

Interlocking Stands, from Two to Any Num-
ber of Levers.

· · The · Hall · Railway · Signal · ·

Sole Proprietors of the only Complete and Reliable System of

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC RAILWAY SIGNAL

Comprising VISUAL and AUDIBLE Signals for Stations, Switches,
Crossings, Draw-Bridges, Block Sections, Etc.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR SYSTEM OF
INTERLOCKING · OF · ELECTRIC · SIGNALS.

For Grade Crossings, Junctions, Etc., Rendering Collisions at Such Points Impossible.

Power Curving Machines ; Heavy Slotters ; Shaping Ma-
chines ; and Other Heavy Tools.

The "Wootten" Locomotive Fire-Box and Boiler ; for sav-
ing fuel ; for utilizing low grades of fuel, otherwise worthless ;
for even, constant steaming ; for economy in maintenance ;—
this boiler has no equal.

Full information, with plans and estimates, furnished on
application.

JOHN WANAMAKER & CO.

TO MAKE PROMPT SALE

OF CONTENTS OF

818 & 820 Chestnut St.

In order to effect changes in the
business we have**SEVERELY PUT DOWN PRICES.**The goods are mainly OUR OWN CELEBRATED MAKE, and chiefly OF
THE FINER GRADES.We unhesitatingly recommend all
our old customersTo avail themselves of this good
opportunityTo buy elegant goods under the
pressure of sale.

JOHN WANAMAKER & Co.,

The Finest Clothing.

818, 820 and 822 CHESTNUT STREET,
ADJOINING CONTINENTAL HOTEL.**RAILROADS.****— THE —****Shenandoah Valley Route**Between the North and East, South and
Southwest.

A New Trunk-Line Passenger Highway, with Unsurpassed THROUGH PULLMAN CAR SERVICE and Perfect Transportation Facilities, traversing the most prosperous sections of the Southern States, upon railways of Uniform Excellence, Superior Equipment and Common Management, uniting New York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, and Knoxville, Chattanooga, Memphis, Little Rock, Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Jacksonville, and all points South and Southwest upon lines of common interest.

Along this route, or most accessible thereby, are health resorts and scenic attractions of enduring value.

The Shenandoah Valley, its continuous physical beauty and scenes of historic interest.

The wonderful Caverns of Luray; the Natural Bridge of Virginia; the noted Virginia Springs; the Warm Springs of North Carolina, and the unrivalled scenery of Western North Carolina; Asheville and the French Broad; the charming resorts of East Tennessee; the renowned winter tourist points of South Georgia and Florida; with a reorganized and recreated hotel service en route:

THE LURAY INN, THE NATURAL BRIDGE HOTEL, THE HOTEL ROANOKE, ETC.,

assuring a personal comfort hitherto unattained in a Southern traveller's progress. In due season, Excursion Rates, Tickets and arrangements to all the wonderful resorts along the line will be perfected, adapted to the tastes and means of all classes of Summer Tourists.

For Tickets, Time-Cards, Guide-Books, Sleeping-Car Reservations, and all information, inquire at all Pennsylvania Railroad or other leading Railway Ticket Offices, North and East, or at the Eastern Offices of this line:—104 Fourth Avenue, PITTSBURGH, PA.; 200 Washington Street, BOSTON, MASS.; 303 Broadway, NEW YORK; 838 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA; 157 West Baltimore Street, and Western Maryland Railroad, BALTIMORE; Cumberland Valley Railroad, HARRISBURG, PA.; Shenandoah Valley Railroad, HAGERSTOWN, MD.

A. POPE, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent,
LYNCHBURG, VA.

INSURANCE AND TRUST COS.

**THE AMERICAN FIRE
INSURANCE Co.**

Office in Company's Building,

308 and 310 Walnut St., Phila.

CASH CAPITAL, \$400,000 00
Reserve for reinsurance and all
other claims, 852,970 25
Surplus over all liabilities, . . 551,548 96

Total Assets, January 1st, 1884,

\$1,804,519.21.**DIRECTORS:**T. H. MONTGOMERY, CHAS. W. POULTNEY,
JOHN WELSH, ISRAEL MORRIS,
JOHN T. LEWIS, JOHN P. WETHERILL,
THOMAS R. MARIS, WILLIAM W. PAUL,
PEMBERTON S. HUTCHINSON.THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, *President.*ALBERT C. L. CRAWFORD, *Secretary.*RICHARD MARIS, *Assistant Secretary.***INSURANCE COMPANY**

OF

NORTH · AMERICA,*No. 232 Walnut Street.*

INCORPORATED A. D. 1794.

Fire, Marine and Inland Insurance.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Capital, - - \$3,000,000.

Total Assets, 1st January, 1884, \$9,071,696.33.

*Surplus over all liabilities, \$3,211,964.65.***DIRECTORS:**Charles Platt,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Charlton Henry,
Clement A. Griscom,
William Brockie,
Henry Winsor,
William H. Trotter,
Albert F. Damon,Samuel Field,
Charles H. Rogers,
Thomas McKean,
John Lowber Welsh,
John S. Newbold,
John A. Brown,
Edward S. Buckley,
George Whitney,
Robert M. Lewis,
Henry H. Houston.CHARLES PLATT, *President.*
T. CHARLTON HENRY, *Vice-President.*
WM. A. PLATT, 2d *Vice-President.*
GREVILLE E. FRYER, *Secretary.*
EUGENE L. ELLISON, *Assistant Secretary.*

INSURANCE AND TRUST COS.

THE FIDELITY**Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit
Company of Philadelphia,**

325-331 CHESTNUT STREET.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Capital, \$2,000,000. Surplus, \$1,000,000.

SECURITIES AND VALUABLES of every description, including BONDS and STOCKS, PLATE, JEWELRY, DEEDS, etc., taken for SAFE KEEPING ON SPECIAL GUARANTEE at the lowest rates.

The company also RENTS SAFES INSIDE ITS BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from \$15 to \$75, according to size. An extra size for corporations and bankers; also, desirable safes in upper vaults for \$50. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for safe-renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for a moderate charge.

The acts Company as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR and GUARDIAN, and RECEIVES AND EXECUTES TRUSTS of every description from the courts, corporations and individuals.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS are kept separate and apart from the assets of the Company. As additional security, the Company has a special trust capital of \$1,000,000, primarily responsible for its trust obligations.

WILLS RECEIVED FOR and safely kept without charge.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, *President.*JOHN B. GEST, *Vice-President*, and in charge of the Trust Department.ROBERT PATTERSON, *Treasurer and Secretary.*
CHAS. ATHERTON, *Assistant Secretary.***DIRECTORS.**Stephen A. Caldwell, William H. Merrick,
Edward W. Clark, John B. Gest,
George F. Tyler, Edward T. Steel,
Henry C. Gibson, Thomas Drake,
Thomas McKean, C. A. Griscom,
John C. Bullitt.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

THE GUARANTEE

TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

In its New Fire-Proof Building,

Nos. 316, 318 & 320 CHESTNUT STREET,

IS PREPARED TO RENT SAFES IN ITS FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS, with Combination and Permutation Locks that can be opened only by the renter, at \$9, \$10, \$14, \$16 and \$20; large sizes for corporations and bankers.

ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS OF MONEY. ACT AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, Assignee, Committee, Receiver, Agent, Attorney, etc.

EXECUTE TRUSTS of every kind under appointment of States, Courts, Corporations or Individuals—holding Trust Funds separate and apart from all other assets of the Company.

COLLECT INTEREST OR INCOME, and transact all other business authorized by its charter.

RECEIVE FOR SAFE KEEPING, UNDER GUARANTEE, VALUABLES of every description, such as Coupon, Registered and other Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Deeds, Mortgages, Coin, Plate, Jewelry, etc., etc.

RECEIPT FOR AND SAFELY KEEP WILLS without charge.

For further information, call at the office or send for a circular.

THOMAS COCHRAN, *President.*
EDWARD C. KNIGHT, *Vice-President.*
JOHN S. BROWN, *Treasurer.*
JOHN JAY GILROY, *Secretary.*
RICHARD C. WINSHIP, *Trust Officer.***DIRECTORS.**Thomas Cochran, Charles S. Hinchman,
Edward C. Knight, Clayton French,
J. Barlow Moorhead, W. Rotch Wister,
Charles S. Pancoast, Alfred Fidler,
Thomas MacKellar, Daniel Donovan,
John J. Stadiger, Wm. J. Howard,
J. Dickinson Sergeant.